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Office of the Minister
Manpower and Immigration

Cabinet du ministre
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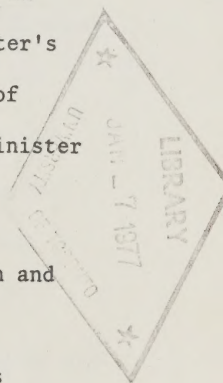
Date
Subject

January 12, 1977
77-1

Date
Sujet

Allan E. Gotlieb, designated by the Prime Minister to be the Chairman of the proposed Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and Deputy Minister of the Department of Employment and Immigration, announced today appointments by the Public Service Commission to senior positions in the Commission and Department. The appointments follow the Prime Minister's recent announcement designating John L. Manion to be the Vice-Chairman of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and Associate Deputy Minister of the Department of Employment and Immigration.

Legislation to integrate the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the Department of Manpower and Immigration by the creation of a new Commission and an affiliated Department of Employment and Immigration is presently before the House of Commons. The appointments now being announced will take effect only with the coming into force of the legislation. The designation of the senior executives for the new organization at this time will enable them to proceed with detailed planning so that, with the passage of the enabling legislation, the establishment of the new organization can be undertaken without disruption in the services to the public.



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Mr. Gotlieb is pleased to announce that the present Chairman of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, Cec Tuck, will play a key role in the organization of the new Commission. Mr. Tuck will be the Commission's principal advisor on unemployment insurance matters. In the capacity of Vice-Chairman, Benefits and Services, Mr. Tuck will also be responsible for developing the plans to combine the field organizations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the Department of Manpower and Immigration. The aim of the new Commission will be to have the complete range of services now provided separately under the Manpower and Unemployment Insurance programs available to the public in a network of "one-stop" centres.

enc.

CANADA EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION COMMISSION

Duncan R. Campbell	Executive Director Labour Market Policy
(Mrs.) Irene E. Johnson	Associate Executive Director Training
Yvon Charlebois	Executive Secretary to the Commission
Bernie K. Dertinger	Executive Director National Systems and Services
Fernand Godbout	Executive Director Finance and Administration
Joe H. Landriault	Executive Director Personnel
Larry E. St-Laurent	Executive Director Benefit Programs
Richard M. Tait	Executive Director Immigration and Demographic Policy

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION

H.J. Hodder	Assistant Deputy Minister Strategic Policy and Planning
Mack Erb	Director General Information Service

Date
Subject

January 17, 1977.
77-2

Date
Sujet

Canada-Mexico Exchange

The Canada-Mexico Exchange Program for Young Specialists and Technicians is seeking young Canadians interested in gaining practical career-related experience in Mexico for periods of four to 12 months, starting in late September, 1977.

Applicants in Canada must be Canadian citizens between 18 and 30 years of age. They must have a good basic knowledge of Spanish, possess a degree from a university or a diploma/certificate from an educational institution at the post-secondary level. Work experience is preferable though not essential. Applicants must also be in good health.

The major areas in which traineeships may be made available are: agriculture (seed production), soil technology (research), phytology (micro-organism control), plant genetics; anthropology (social and physiological) archaeology; architecture (urban development, conservation, cultural restoration); astronomy; biochemistry; biology; cardiology (high level research); demography (human geography); ethnology (high level research);

journalism (communications science); museology; public finance; research in tropical medicine; social medicine (sociology); and tropical ecology.

The National Council for Science and Technology in Mexico will be responsible for selecting young Mexican specialists and technicians for training in Canada under the bilateral agreement. Canadian companies will be asked to provide training opportunities for suitable Mexican candidates.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration, on behalf of the Department of External Affairs, is recruiting and selecting Canadians. Deadline for applications is February 11, 1977.

Anyone wishing further information should contact:

Canada-Mexico Exchange Program for
Young Specialists and Technicians,
Department of Manpower and Immigration,
2nd Floor,
222 Nepean Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1A 0J5

ate
subject

January 18, 1977
77-3

Date
Sujet

Details of a \$65 million program expected to result in almost a quarter of a million jobs for young Canadians were announced today by Manpower and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen.

The comprehensive interdepartmental program will continue to be known as the Student Summer Employment and Activities Program (SSEAP). This year it includes two new elements - the Young Canada Works and Summer Job Corps Programs, part of the employment strategy outlined by Mr. Cullen in the House of Commons this fall.

"We are trying very hard to respond to the needs of students," Mr. Cullen said. "This year's program will be much larger than last year. It will provide worthwhile jobs for many more young people."

By mid-February more than 300 Canada Manpower Centres for Students will be in operation throughout the country to solicit summer job orders from employers and accept registrations by young people.

SSEAP, last summer on a budget of approximately \$24 million, placed about 200,000 young people in temporary jobs in the private sector and created 12,160 jobs in the public sector. This year, approximately the same number are expected to be placed in the private sector and around 37,000 students will find jobs with federal government projects.

Young Canada Works is a job creation program for students, patterned on the Canada Works Program. Funded at \$30 million, it will provide funds for established organizations, partnerships and corporations to develop projects which will benefit communities and employ students during the summer.

The Summer Job Corps is a \$10 million program through which federal departments and agencies will create about 6,000 short-term jobs to provide young people, primarily students, with challenging work experiences for career and educational development.

Job Exploration by Students, funded at \$1.1 million, will again be conducted in co-operation with the Canadian Chambers of Commerce to provide jobs for potential high-school drop-outs.

"Our programs will provide work for many more students this summer than last," Mr. Cullen said, "but most of the jobs will be in the private sector. We help students find these jobs, but they will also have to work at finding them."

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S
1977 STUDENT SUMMER EMPLOYMENT AND ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

DEPARTMENT	PROGRAM	COST	DIRECT EMPLOYMENT	INDIRECT EMPLOYMENT	UNPAID PARTICIPANTS
MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION	Student CMCs	\$ 4.8 million	1,000	200,000	
	Job Exploration by Students	1.1 million	2,000		
	Summer Job Corps	10 million	6,000		
	Young Canada Works	30 million	17,000		
INDIAN & NORTHERN AFFAIRS	High School	850,000	1,300		
	Indian and Eskimo Summer Recruitment	550,000	270		
	Northern	83,000	80		
	Parks Canada	330,000	175		
	Park Awareness	110,000	60		
NATIONAL DEFENCE	Reserve Training	4,900,000	3,250		
	Cadet Training and Activities	1,700,000	600		4,500
	Community Assistance	952,000	750		
SECRETARY OF STATE	Hostel Program	969,000	325		100,000
	Student Community Services	5,848,000	2,800		5,000
HEALTH & WELFARE	Non-Medical Use of Drugs Program	600,000	210		
	Health Activities	748,000	300		
SOLICITOR GENERAL		820,000	225		
FISHERIES and the ENVIRONMENT		550,000	200		
CONSUMER & COR- PORATE AFFAIRS		100,000	30		
SUMMER '77 PROGRAM	Information & Evaluation	890,000			
TOTAL		65,900,000	36,575	200,000	109,500

For further information on Summer '77, the media may contact the federal government departments responsible for the individual programs by telephoning the numbers listed below:

The Department of Manpower and Immigration 996-0261

The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs

Indian High School Program 996-5893

Indian and Eskimo Summer Recruitment 996-4143

Northern Program 996-3661

Parks Canada 995-1155

Park Awareness 995-9184

The Department of National Defence 992-3741

Health and Welfare Canada

Non-Medical Use of Drugs
Summer Resources Fund 996-4577

Health Activities Summer Employment
Program For Students 725-3769

Secretary of State Department 992-6243

Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs 997-3146

Ministry of the Solicitor General 996-1061

Department of Fisheries and the Environment 997-2940



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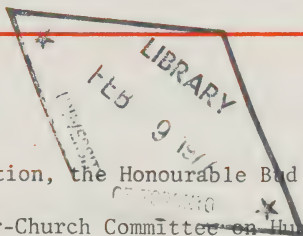
Pour publication

Government
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Date
Subject

January 25, 1977.
77-4

Date
Sujet



The Minister of Manpower and Immigration, the Honourable Bud Cullen, met this week with representatives of the Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights in Latin America to discuss the plight of refugees in South America.

Mr. Cullen assured the group of his concern with the problems faced by Latin American refugees. "The solution of this problem depends on an international effort" he said "and Canada will continue to play a vigorous part in close collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)."

Mr. Cullen agreed with members of the group that every effort should continue to be made to expedite the processing of cases referred to Canada by the UNHCR. He underlined the fact that refugees selected by Canada in Latin America were not required to meet the selection criteria applied to regular immigrants. He also assured the group that all cases referred by the UNHCR to Canada's offices in Latin America were carefully considered in the light of the definition of refugee status embodied in the United Nations Convention on Refugees.

While it was Canada's aim to process applications as quickly as possible, Mr. Cullen reminded the group of the importance of adequate safeguards to ensure that terrorists and criminals did not enter the country. (Since the inception of the special program for refugees from Latin America, only some 10% of applicants have been refused on security grounds.)

Mr. Cullen emphasized that he was receiving frequent reports and was closely monitoring events in South America. "Should the situation of Latin American refugees deteriorate, Canada in cooperation with the UNHCR will consider further measures" he said.

Canada has accepted more South American refugees for permanent resettlement than any other country. As of December 31, 1976, the admission of 5,360 persons had been authorized under the program. Included in this number are 91 political prisoners together with their 200 dependents who have been accepted under a special program for political prisoners in Chile. This special program continues. The Canadian Government to date has spent approximately \$2.4 million to assist South American refugees to establish themselves in Canada.

STATISTICAL CHART FOR THE SPECIAL CHILEAN PROGRAM

(SEPTEMBER 1973 - DECEMBER 1976)

Persons by Country of Residence when Processed

	<u>CHILE</u>	<u>ARGENTINA</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Applications Received (persons)	7380	7070	2220	16670
Refused:				
Civil*	100	370	180	650
Security (Criminality)	540	140	70	750
Health	30	30	0	60
Withdrawn, cancelled or deemed not refugees	2330	4420	1270	8020
Admission Authorized	3120	1640	600	5360

STATUS OF THOSE AUTHORIZED TO ENTER CANADA

Landed as Immigrants	4170
Arrived & in Canada & in the Process of Being Landed	483
Final Authority to Enter Granted but not yet Exercised	707
Total Authorized to Enter Canada	5360

* Persons who in the opinion of the interviewing officer would be unlikely to establish themselves successfully in Canada within a reasonable period of time.



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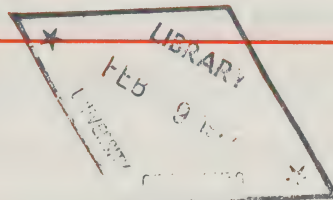
Pour publication

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Publications

Date
Subject

January 26, 1977.
77-5

Date
Sujet



The Minister of Manpower and Immigration, the Honourable Bud Cullen, today described as "deplorable" a statement issued last week and subscribed to by a number of Montreal-based organizations.

"The charges that the Immigration Bill now before Parliament represent repressive or discriminatory legislation are a gross distortion of the truth" Mr. Cullen declared. The Minister pointed out that the Montreal declaration appeared to incorporate many of the misleading allegations made recently by the International Committee Against Racism which had a record of disrupting public discussion on immigration matters, notably during the hearings conducted by the Special Joint Committee on Immigration Policy.

"It is sad indeed" Mr. Cullen said "when organizations put their names to a statement which presents a totally inaccurate picture of a major piece of legislation before Parliament. It is particularly ludicrous to describe the Immigration Bill as repressive when it proposes to eliminate from present immigration law a number of inequities, and to incorporate safeguards for civil rights which do not currently exist. I am convinced that any fair-minded person who examines the Bill objectively must conclude that the accusations which have been levelled against it are absurd."

Mr. Cullen expressed confidence that "The hollowness of these outrageous charges will be fully exposed during the forthcoming debate in Parliament on the Immigration Bill and its subsequent study by the appropriate Parliamentary Committee." He went on to say that "Canadians can rest assured that the rights and privileges of citizens, immigrants and visitors to this country will be fully protected under the law."



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February 2, 1977
77-6

Date
Sujet

Allocations to federal constituencies totalling \$60 million, for the first phase of the \$200 million Canada Works Program were announced today by Manpower and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen.

Funds are targeted to communities hardest hit by unemployment and would provide employment for about 18,000 Canadians. Approximately \$9 million of the allocations are available for financing projects employing Status Indians on Reserves.

Mr. Cullen said that all federal constituencies with an estimated labour surplus rate of less than five per cent will be allocated \$50,000, while ridings with an estimated labour surplus rate between five and seven per cent will receive \$100,000. The remaining constituencies will receive \$100,000 plus additional funds based on the number of unemployed persons over the seven per cent labour surplus rate. The labour surplus rate is defined as the higher number of unemployment insurance beneficiaries or Labour Force Survey unemployed as a proportion of the labour force.

Canada Works, a year-round job creation program, is accepting applications for the first phase up until February 4, 1977.

The second phase this year will invite new applications that must be received by August 26, 1977. Allocation of the remaining funds for the 1977-78 fiscal year will be announced in July.

Approved applications for the first phase must begin their projects between April 4 and August 22, and projects must be completed by March 31, 1978.

Projects will normally be sponsored by established organizations, partnerships and corporations.

The provincial allocations are as follows:

PROVINCE	REGULAR ALLOCATIONS	ALLOCATIONS TO STATUS INDIANS	TOTALS
Newfoundland	\$ 5,231,000	\$ -	\$ 5,231,000
P.E.I.	1,083,000	40,000	1,123,000
N.S.	2,677,000	180,000	2,857,000
N.B.	4,510,000	163,000	4,673,000
Que.	18,427,000	1,117,000	19,544,000
Ont.	10,117,000	1,906,000	12,023,000
Man.	800,000	1,247,000	2,047,000
Sask.	750,000	1,144,000	1,894,000
Alberta	1,050,000	1,200,000	2,250,000
B.C.	5,675,000	1,711,000	7,386,000
N.W.T.	360,000	283,000	643,000
Yukon	<u>204,000</u>	<u>125,000</u>	<u>329,000</u>
TOTALS:	<u>\$ 50,884,000</u>	<u>\$9,116,000</u>	<u>\$ 60,000,000</u>

Allocation of funds for the \$30 million Young Canada Works Program will be announced later by Mr. Cullen. The Program which is expected to employ about 21,000 students, during the summer months, also invites applications by February 4th.

For further information call: (613) 996-1432



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Date
Subject

February 8, 1977.

77-7

Date
Sujet

Manpower and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen today announced an extension of the February 4 deadline for applications for the Canada Works and Young Canada Works programs.

In announcing the extension, Mr. Cullen said, "There has been an excellent response to both the programs. In the case of Canada Works, we have already received applications totalling about \$272 million for an allocation of \$60 million. For Young Canada Works we have applications amounting to \$64 million for an allocation of \$26 million."

Mr. Cullen said "We are receiving a large number of applications every day, and it is obvious that there are a great many still in the pipeline. We would like to give these applications a chance to be considered."

The Minister said that all applications for the Canada Works program received by the department this week would be considered. "In order to ensure fair treatment for remote areas," he said, "all applications from the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, postmarked before midnight February 11th, will also be considered."

"In the case of Young Canada Works there has also been an excellent response," the Minister said, "although this response is not quite of the same order as for the Canada Works program. As a result, I have agreed to extend the deadline for this program. Applications will now be considered if they are postmarked before midnight February 18."

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subject

February 16, 1977
77-9

Date
Sujet

LIBRARY

Manpower and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen today announced a \$100,000 grant to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind to help meet the employment service needs of blind Canadians. It was the second \$100,000 grant to the Institute in a year.

The CNIB appealed to the Department when it found it would be unable to fill the present and ever-growing needs of the blind in providing a satisfactory employment service.

A joint National Committee composed of Manpower and Immigration officials, Health and Welfare and the Institute confirmed the need and the grant was recommended to enable the Institute to maintain its present level of service, while other measures are being considered.

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February 24, 1977

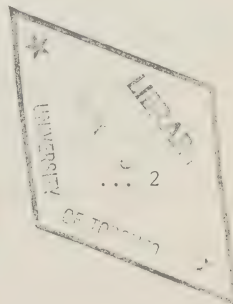
77-10

Date
Sujet

Allocations to federal constituencies totalling \$26 million for the Young Canada Works program this summer were announced today by Manpower and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen. The program is expected to create employment for 21,000 students.

All constituencies will receive a minimum of \$25,000, and those with a surplus labour force of over ten per cent in the under 25 age group, will receive additional funds. Mr. Cullen said the percentage of unemployed was determined through the Canada Labour Force Survey and Unemployment Insurance Commission records. The allocations also take into account the high unemployment rate among Status Indians living on reserves.

He said projects will normally be sponsored by established organizations, partnerships or corporations and may operate for up to 14 weeks between May 2nd and September 2nd, 1977.



The provincial allocations are as follows:

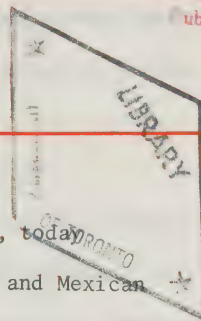
Newfoundland	\$ 1,392,000 .
Prince Edward Island	149,000.
Nova Scotia	1,605,000.
New Brunswick	1,338,000.
Quebec	9,161,000.
Ontario	6,219,000.
Manitoba	802,000.
Saskatchewan	548,000.
Alberta	617,000.
British Columbia	3,925,000.
North West Territories	156,000.
Yukon	88,000.
 TOTAL	 ----- \$26,000,000.

ate
Subject

March 18, 1977

Date
Sujet

77-11



Bud Cullen, Minister of Manpower and Immigration, today announced modifications to his department's 1977 Caribbean and Mexican Seasonal Agricultural Workers Programs, in line with the federal government's "Canadian-first for jobs" policy. The programs allow workers to temporarily enter Canada to work in the agricultural industry.

Under the 1977 program, the total number of foreign seasonal agricultural workers admitted to Canada will be held at the same level as in 1976; priority will be given to employers who participated in the programs in 1976 up to the same number of workers they each employed in 1976; and the wages paid will be the prevailing wage rate paid to Canadians or the provincial minimum industrial wage, whichever is the greater.

In addition to these conditions, requests for foreign workers in tobacco will only be accepted from growers who participated in 1976 for the same number of foreign workers they employed in the previous year up to a maximum of six and these workers will only be permitted to remain in tobacco work to the end of the harvest period.

Mr. Cullen said most of the other terms and conditions remain the same as last year and that Canada would continue to honour its international arrangements with Mexico and the Caribbean countries. But he stressed that the aim of the program is, and always has been, to provide workers during peak harvest periods--when Canadians are not available--as a supplementary labour force rather than an alternative work force.

"With an over-all unemployment rate of 7.9 per cent, and nearly double that amount for youth," the Minister said, "it is our duty to ensure that Canadians have the first opportunity for jobs. On the other hand, the agricultural industry, too, has a responsibility to provide incentives which will attract and retain Canadians in these jobs. Employers applying for foreign workers under the programs will be required to show what efforts they are making to attract members of our own labour force--particularly young workers who so badly need employment during the summer months.

"In recent years" Mr. Cullen added, "my department's establishment of a system of Canada Farm Labour Pools has considerably increased our ability to provide referral, placement, training and mobility assistance to agricultural employers seeking workers in Canada. By offering our full range of services and encouraging employers to make greater use of them, we can develop a reasonably stable Canadian agricultural work force and help reduce unemployment in Canada.

Last year, the Caribbean and Mexican Seasonal Workers Programs permitted 5,430 persons--representing a decrease from the 1975 total of 5,966--to enter Canada to satisfy agricultural worker demands in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta. The program has been in effect since 1966, when it was implemented to help overcome shortages of Canadian workers during peak periods.



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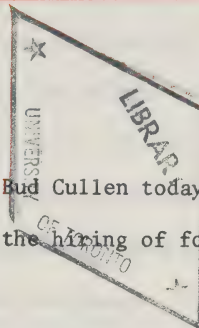
March 21, 1977

77-12

Date
Sujet

Manpower and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen today announced changes in immigration procedures affecting the hiring of foreign academics.

As of April 15, persons seeking to come to Canada to take appointments at post secondary institutions, either permanently or temporarily, must have an approved job offer in addition to meeting the normal immigration requirements. Institutions seeking to hire foreign teachers will also be obliged to demonstrate that the positions they intend to offer to persons who are not Canadian citizens or permanent residents of Canada are thoroughly advertised in Canada. Exemption from this requirement will be made in the case of exchange programme participants and guest lecturers.



"Until now, these institutions, unlike other Canadian employers, could recruit abroad without reference to the availability of Canadians and landed immigrants", said Mr. Cullen. "This situation is no longer justified given the fact that the number of qualified candidates in Canada for these positions is now in excess of demand in many disciplines".

Mr. Cullen indicated that the new measures had been discussed with Provincial Ministers, as well as the Council of Ministers of Education.

"I wish to make clear", Mr. Cullen said, "that these measures will in no way interfere with the hiring of candidates on the basis of merit. It will remain entirely up to the universities to judge what candidates are best qualified to fill the academic jobs they are offering".

"However, in view of the large numbers of post graduates leaving our universities each year, it is only fair to require universities, before they resort to foreign recruitment, to ascertain whether qualified candidates are available on the Canadian market".

April 13, 1977

77-14

Date
Sujet

Immigration to Canada during 1976 totalled 149,429, a 20 per cent decrease from the previous year, according to statistics released today by Manpower and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen.

"Although global interest in immigrating remains very high, our offices abroad accepted fewer applications because there were fewer job opportunities in the Canadian labour force last year", said Mr. Cullen.

He added that although some people question why Canada continues to accept immigrants in times of high unemployment, an examination of the statistics makes the rationale very clear.

For example, in line with Canada's objective of reunifying families, 41 per cent of those admitted last year were sponsored relatives, mainly the spouses and dependent children of people already in Canada. In addition, another 26 per cent were close relatives in the nominated class who had pre-arranged jobs or skills that were in some demand in Canada.

Independent applicants, most of whom had pre-arranged jobs to fill labour shortage positions in Canada, accounted for just under 15 per cent of the 1976 total. All in all, independent applicants and their accompanying family members made up 33 per cent of the immigration flow in 1976.

Also included in the independent category were 1,700 people who added more jobs to the nation's economy by setting up their own businesses. In fact, these entrepreneurs' assets totalled 400 million dollars, which represented 40 per cent of the nearly one billion dollars brought into this country by immigrants last year.

In line with Canada's traditional concern for refugees and displaced people, approximately 10,000 immigrants were brought in under special humanitarian programs, including refugees from Europe, Chile, and Vietnam, as well as victims of the war in Lebanon.

Britain and the United States continued to be the two major source countries. Although the totals were generally down over 1975, Canada's special measures to assist victims of the Lebanese war resulted in that country moving into fifth position, with a total of 7,161 people admitted -- up substantially from 1,506 in 1975.

The following tables show the top ten source countries, the 1975 and 1976 comparative figures, and a province-by-province breakdown of where last year's newcomers settled.

<u>Country</u>	<u>1976 position</u>		<u>1975 position</u>	
Britain	21,548	1	34,978	1
U.S.A.	17,315	2	20,155	2
Hong Kong	10,725	3	11,132	3
Jamaica	7,282	4	8,211	6
Lebanon	7,161	5	1,506	-
India	6,733	6	10,144	4
Philippines	5,939	7	7,364	7
Portugal	5,344	8	8,390	5
Italy	4,530	9	5,078	8
Guyana	3,430	10	4,394	9
<hr/>				
(South Korea)	2,330	(-)	4,316	(10)

<u>Province</u>	<u>Total Settlement in 1976</u>	
Ontario	72,031	(48.2 per cent)
Quebec*	29,282	(19.6 per cent)
British Columbia	20,484	(13.7 per cent)
Alberta	14,896	(10.0 per cent)
Manitoba	5,509	(3.7 per cent)
Saskatchewan	2,323	(1.5 per cent)
Nova Scotia	1,942	(1.3 per cent)
New Brunswick	1,752	(1.2 per cent)
Newfoundland	725	(0.5 per cent)
Yukon and Northwest Territories	250	(0.2 per cent)
Prince Edward Island	235	(0.1 per cent)

* Quebec, usually third, replaced British Columbia in second place.



Manpower
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April 18, 1977

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77-15

The Department of Manpower and Immigration today outlined operational plans for the Summer Job Corps, a \$10 million component of the Student Summer Employment and Activities Program, which will create close to 5,000 jobs or 60,000 weeks of work for young Canadians this summer.

The program, which is part of the federal government's employment strategy for 1977, will fund about 500 projects distributed among the provinces and territories.

Nineteen departments will be active participants in the program although all the jobs created will be outside the Public Service. The departments or agencies will sign contracts with selected qualified project leaders who will become the employers. The projects will be implemented between May 2 and September 2 and are expected to extend over a period of from eight to 14 weeks. Grants to individual projects are not to exceed \$50,000.

All positions will be filled by the project leaders through Canada Manpower Centres for Students or local CMCs, and salaries will be in accordance with the minimum wage in each province.

Most of the 5,000 jobs will be created in areas with the highest rates of unemployment.

The young people will be hired to engage in activities related to the responsibilities and concerns of the federal departments and agencies involved. They will work on projects dealing with energy conservation, prevention of juvenile delinquency, tourism, promoting awareness of environmental problems and the promotion of physical fitness.

The objectives of the Summer Job Corps are in keeping with government priorities with respect to youth employment and will give young people practical work experience and training.

For further information call: 996-0261

SUMMER JOB CORPS PROGRAM (S.J.C.P.)

<u>Departments</u>	<u>Number of Jobs</u>
Agriculture Canada	327
Canadian Office of Tourism	106
Central Mortgage and Housing	69
Communications	80
Consumer and Corporate Affairs	226
Energy, Mines and Resources	1,033
Fisheries and Environment	213
Indian Affairs and Northern Dev.	1,284
Industry, Trade & Commerce	84
Justice	106
Manpower and Immigration	121
National Capital Commission	30
National Film Board	30
National Health and Welfare	139
National Museums	165
National Research Council	30
Post Office	88
Solicitor General	648
Transport	<u>32</u>
TOTAL:	4,811



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Cabinet du ministre
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Pour publication

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Publications

Subject

May 26, 1977
77-17

Date
Sujet

Manpower and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen today gave details of the allocation by federal constituencies of the additional \$70 million for job creation programs announced in the recent budget.

The two major programs are Canada Works, which was increased from \$200 million to \$250 million in 1977-78, and Young Canada Works, increased from \$30 million to \$50 million.

The new funds have been concentrated in areas of highest unemployment.

The revised allocation totals by provinces are as follows, with the original allocation shown in brackets:

Canada Works

Newfoundland, \$11,395,000 (\$5,231,000); Prince Edward Island, \$2,106,000 (\$1,123,000); Nova Scotia, \$5,263,000 (\$2,857,000); New Brunswick, \$9,672,000 (\$4,673,000); Quebec, \$36,173,000 (\$19,544,000); Ontario, \$17,639,000 (\$12,023,000); Manitoba, \$3,755,000 (\$2,047,000); Saskatchewan, \$3,500,000

(\$1,894,000); Alberta, \$3,722,000 (\$2,250,000); British Columbia, \$14,320,000 (\$7,386,000); Northwest Territories, \$1,518,000 (\$643,000); Yukon, \$777,000 (\$329,000).

Young Canada Works

Newfoundland, \$2,463,000 (\$1,392,000); Prince Edward Island, \$264,000 (\$149,000); Nova Scotia, \$2,842,000 (\$1,605,000); New Brunswick, \$2,369,000 (\$1,338,000); Quebec, \$16,129,000 (\$9,161,000); Ontario, \$10,780,000 (\$6,219,000); Manitoba, \$1,417,000 (\$802,000); Saskatchewan, \$968,000 (\$548,000); Alberta, \$1,089,000 (\$617,000); British Columbia, \$6,604,000 (\$3,925,000); Northwest Territories, \$213,000 (\$156,000); Yukon, \$156,000 (\$88,000).

The Canada Works program is divided into two phases: Phase I, already under way, is being increased from \$60 to \$110 million. The remaining \$140 million is available for Phase II which will begin October 31, and for program overhead. The two phases will create an estimated 341,000 man-months of employment this year for approximately 34,000 workers in Phase I and 37,000 workers in Phase II.

Young Canada Works will provide employment for approximately 34,500 students during the summer months.

For further information

Call: Bob Burgess
996-1432



Office of the Minister
Manpower and Immigration

Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

For Release

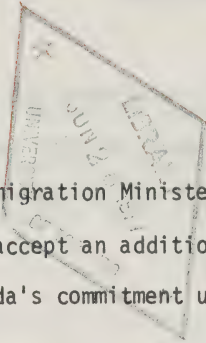
Pour publication

te
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June 14, 1977

Date
Sujet

77-18



Manpower and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen announced today that Canada will accept an additional 1,000 Latin American refugees, bringing Canada's commitment under the Special Chilean Movement to 7,000.

"We have already admitted 5,200 refugees under this movement and cases now under consideration will bring the number up to our previous commitment of 6,000," Mr. Cullen said.

The decision to admit 1,000 more refugees is a humanitarian response to the uncertain situation of refugees in South America which will enable us to continue to accept individuals who may be facing physical persecution.

Since the September 1973 coup d'état in Chile, Canada has played an important role in an international effort to relieve the plight of refugees from that country, accepting more persons for permanent residence than any of the other 50 countries involved in the resettlement of these refugees.

"The successful settlement and adjustment to life in Canada by those refugees already admitted was a major factor in our decision to extend the quota," the Minister added.



Office of the Minister
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Pour publication

Government
Publications

te June 23, 1977 Date
bjeet 77-19 Sujet
CANADA WORKS - EMERGENCY RESPONSE

The first use of the "Emergency Response Feature" of the Canada Works Program - a special job creation tool which can be used to combat unemployment caused by the unexpected shut-down of a major employer in a small community - will be the allocation of \$600,000 to three New Brunswick communities, Manpower and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen said today.

The funds will create 120 jobs from June until next March to help ease unemployment caused by the closing of sawmills in the communities of Juniper, Stickney and Blackville.

"In this case, the closing of Fleming-Gibson mills in these towns has necessitated using short term job creation. Projects funded will be able to operate until next Spring" Mr. Cullen said.

... 2

The projects for this area will be funded out of the normal Canada Works budget. Juniper and Blackville will each receive \$250,000 for the creation of 45-50 jobs and Stickney will be allocated \$100,000 for the creation of 20 jobs.

For more information call: Steve Jeffery (613) 992-1656 Ottawa, Ontario
or
Paul Soucy (506) 455-5044 Fredericton, N.B.

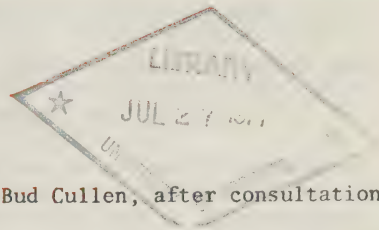
Office of the Minister
Manpower and Immigration
For Release

Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration
Pour publication

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Date
Sujet

July 8, 1977
77-20



Manpower and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen, after consultation with Secretary of State John Roberts, announced today the government's intention to introduce measures to regulate more closely the entry of foreign entertainers coming to Canada for short-term engagements.

"At present," Mr. Cullen said, "foreign entertainers come to Canada for engagements regardless of whether qualified Canadians are available or not. The rules that Canadian entertainers face when seeking work in foreign countries are much less generous."

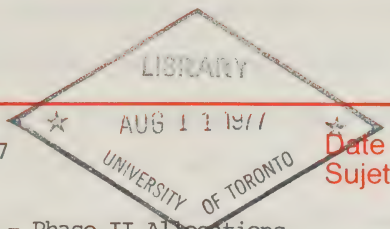
Mr. Cullen emphasized that the new system will be designed to support the development of Canada's entertainment industry and to benefit Canadian performing artists. "I want to make it clear," Mr. Cullen said, "that my department has no intention of preventing Canadians from working with or seeing the best talent available whether Canadian or foreign." In addition, he commented, "large touring groups such as big bands and dance companies will be exempt from the new provisions as will star performers in all sectors of the industry."

This policy will be implemented through the new employment visa regulations which will be made once the immigration legislation now before Parliament becomes law.

Once the new Regulations have been approved, Canada Manpower will have to be satisfied that employers have given due consideration to available Canadian talent before giving a contract to a foreign performer. In making these determinations, the department will depend on the co-operation of and advice from groups in the community such as unions, employer organizations and cultural associations. Consultations with some of these bodies have commenced and coverage of other groups will take place over the next few weeks so that the detailed requirements and administrative arrangements can be established well in advance of the coming into effect of the new rules.

For Release

Pour publication



July 18, 1977
77-22

Date
Sujet

Canada Works - Phase II Allocations

Manpower and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen today announced the allocation of \$225 million for the second phase of the Canada Works Program which will extend into the 1978/79 fiscal year.

With \$110 million distributed in the first phase, total funding for both phases of Canada Works is now \$335 million, of which \$235 million will be taken from the \$458 million Employment Strategy already approved by the government for 1977/78 while the other \$100 million will be a charge against 1978/79 funds.

"This additional funding is in keeping with the federal government's determination to do everything in its power to reduce unemployment in Canada. Phase II of Canada Works will provide jobs for about 69,000 people", Mr. Cullen said.

Applications from established organizations, partnerships and corporations to sponsor projects in the second phase of Canada Works must be received by August 26 and approved projects may begin operations between November, 1977 and January, 1978.

As in phase one of the program, funds will again be allocated to federal constituencies and will be targeted to areas where unemployment is most severe, although all federal constituencies will receive an allocation of at least \$100,000. The allocations will include special components for the Inuit and status Indians, and for non-status Indians and Metis people against which projects submitted by them will have priority.

Minimum size of a project will ordinarily be 13 weeks of employment for three people, although it is anticipated the average project will employ eight people at a federal cost averaging \$30,000.

The provincial allocations are as follows:

<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>ALLOCATIONS</u>
Newfoundland	\$ 24,679,000
Prince Edward Island	4,843,000
Nova Scotia	15,733,000
New Brunswick	22,504,000
Quebec	84,595,000
Ontario	22,873,000
Manitoba	9,801,000
Saskatchewan	9,074,000
Alberta	4,593,000
British Columbia	19,933,000

Northwest Territories	4,796,000
Yukon	<u>1,576,000</u>

TOTAL:	\$225,000,000
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These allocations include \$19,816,000 for Inuit and status Indians and \$19,680,000 for non-status Indians and Metis people.

For more information call:

Steve Jeffery
Information Officer
(613) 992-1656



Office of the Minister
Manpower and Immigration

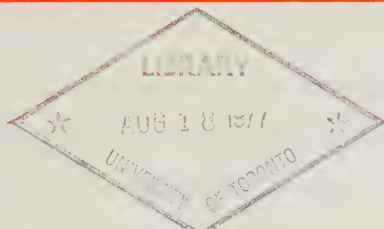
Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

Press
For Release

Pour publication

Subject July 22, 1977
77-23

Date
Sujet



A total of 25,557 immigrants came to Canada during the first three months of 1977, according to statistics released today by Manpower and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen.

The breakdown by immigrant class changed little from the first quarter of last year. Sponsored dependents made up 42.7 per cent of total landings while nominated relatives accounted for 25.6 per cent and independent immigrants 31.7 per cent.

The Minister said that the 42.9 per cent of the movement destined to the labour force was much the same as for the corresponding period in 1976. This percentage is considerably lower than that prevalent until two years ago when about 50 per cent of the movement was destined to the labour force.

Ontario maintained its lead as province of destination by receiving 12,241 immigrants, or 47.9 per cent of the total movement. Quebec was next with 4,630, or 18.1 per cent, followed by British Columbia with 13.2 per cent.

The major source countries for this quarter have not changed significantly. Lebanon has replaced Guyana as one of the top ten sources, but the other countries on the list have merely shifted position slightly. Great Britain and the United States have maintained their traditional leading positions. Comparative totals for the first quarters of 1976 and 1977 follow.

Top Ten Source Countries

First Quarter 1976-77

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1976</u>
1. Great Britain	4028	5248
2. U.S.A.	2747	3149
3. Jamaica	1411	1583
4. Hong Kong	1344	2449
5. Philippines	1273	1513
6. Lebanon	1256	318
7. India	1028	1817
8. Portugal	849	1071
9. Italy	676	834
10. France	612	829
<hr/>		
Top Ten	15,224	18,811
Others	10,333	13,548
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World Total	25,557	32,359
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Office of the Minister
Manpower and ImmigrationCabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

August 2, 1977

★ AUG 11 1977

★ Date
★ Sujet

77-24

LIBRARY
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Manpower and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen announced today that, after consultations with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the continuing exodus of people from Vietnam, Canada has decided to accept an additional 450 Indo-Chinese refugees.

The majority of those to be accepted will be persons who have left Vietnam in small boats. The plight of this group is particularly grave as many have endured extreme physical hardships in escaping from Vietnam and are now being held in primitive camps with no prospects for local resettlement.

The Minister noted that Canada has approved the admission of 428 "small boat escapees" since January 1976 and that a total of 6,700 Indo-Chinese refugees have been admitted to Canada since the special movement began in May 1975.

"This expansion of our commitment", the Minister said, "reflects our continuing concern for the plight of refugees and displaced people around the world."

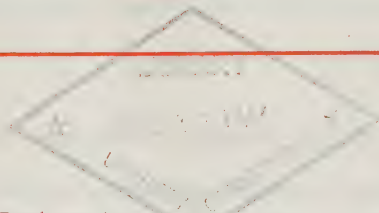
Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

October 26, 1977
77-26Date
Sujet

ect



Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen today announced an expansion of and changes to the \$5 million Job Experience and Training (JET) Program to help alleviate youth unemployment.

The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission wants to expand the number of participants in JET this winter "from 6,000 to as many as we can persuade private employers to accommodate for employment. I am willing to reallocate as much funding as can be productively utilized for this expansion," said the Minister. The expansion will be financed by a reallocation of funds and is in addition to the \$150 million job creation program announced by the Government last week.

JET began last winter as a pilot program designed to provide recent school leavers, who were unable to find work, with a period of subsidized employment so that they could gain essential work experience and training. The program runs from September to May.

Under the changes, effective today, the duration of work experience training will increase from nine weeks to a maximum of 26 weeks. The subsidy will amount to 50 per cent of the wages paid, up to a maximum federal contribution of \$1.50 an hour. The program will focus on those between the ages of 15 and 24 who have been out of school between three and 24 months.

"It is intended to help the business sector create new jobs for unemployed young people," said Mr. Cullen. "Employers and employer groups, in particular local Chambers of Commerce, are already offering to co-operate."

The initiative and goodwill of the private sector are required in a major way to mount a successful program, the Minister added.

For further information call: 996-0261



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

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ject

October 28, 1977.
77-27

Date
Sujet

OTTAWA -- Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen announced today that unemployment insurance premium rates will be held at 1977 levels, despite rising unemployment. Holding the line has been made possible partly by tighter administration and better control of the UI program, Mr. Cullen said. The maximum for weekly insurable earnings will rise, as will claimants' maximum weekly benefits.

In 1978, employees will again pay \$1.50 in premiums for each \$100 of their insurable earnings. The basic employer premium will remain at \$2.10/\$100 of each employee's insurable earnings. These rates are the same as in 1977. (The premium rate in 1976 was \$1.65 for employees and \$2.31 for employers, per \$100 of insurable earnings.)

...2

Maximum weekly insurable earnings for UI increase from \$220 weekly in 1977 to \$240 in 1978. This means that the maximum benefit a UI claimant can get rises from \$147 weekly this year to \$160 in 1978. Minimum weekly insurable earnings in 1978 will be \$48 across Canada, as compared with \$44 in 1977. Because of this increase in maximum weekly insurable earnings, employees' maximum premiums will increase from \$3.30 weekly in 1977 to \$3.60 next year. The maximum employer premium for each employee will rise from \$4.62 weekly this year to \$5.04 in 1978.

The unchanged 1978 premium rates of \$1.50 and \$2.10 cover the whole of the calendar year 1978. So do the new maximum and minimum weekly insurable earnings, the maximum weekly benefit rate and the maximum weekly premiums.

NOTE TO EDITORS:

Since the enactment of Bill C-27 in August 1977, the new Canada Employment and Immigration Commission administers the UI program. The law requires that the Commission set premium rates for the next year, based on the state of the UI account.

The rate set must raise enough revenue to pay for those UI benefits and administration costs which are paid for by employees and employers.

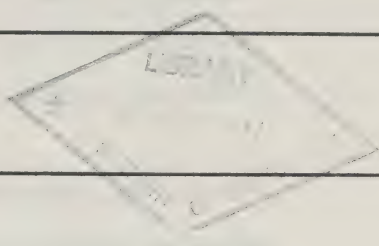
(The Federal Government pays the entire cost of extended UI benefits to those who are unemployed for long periods. But the costs of regular UI initial benefits are shared between the Government, employees and employers. Sickness, maternity and retirement benefits, and administrative costs are met entirely by employee-employer contributions.)

In 1977, the UI program will pay out an estimated \$4 billion in benefits to about 2.6 million claimants.

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

e
jectNovember 9, 1977
77-28Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen today announced Government acceptance of a union-management proposal for a work-sharing agreement at the Brunswick Mining and Smelting Corporation in Bathurst, New Brunswick.

"The Government has agreed to test this new approach on a pilot project basis in the case of Brunswick Mining because of special circumstances," said Mr. Cullen.

The proposal for Bathurst is different from the work-sharing model put forward by the Government to reduce the impact of a temporary reduction in employment. The Minister explained that although the reduction in the size of the work force at Brunswick Mining will be long-term instead of temporary, work-sharing in this case will permit the phasing of the impact of the proposed reduction in the number of workers affected.

.../2

The proposed work-sharing agreement, covering about 300 of the company's 1,600 employees, would involve a phased reduction of about 60 workers over a period of about five months. The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission will offer these workers an intensified level of placement and mobility assistance.

Mr. Cullen emphasized that while he was prepared to entertain work-sharing proposals in situations that were clearly temporary in nature, no further agreements similar to Brunswick Mining would be made until the effectiveness of the Brunswick work-sharing approach had been evaluated.

The conditions of the Government's acceptance are being communicated to the company today.



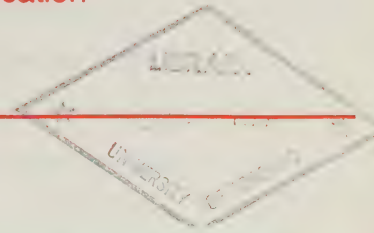
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Pour publication

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November 21, 1977
77-30

Date
Sujet



In spite of a difficult employment situation, student summer job placements made in 1977 by the Canada Manpower Centres for Students (CMCS's) were up about 20 per cent compared to the number of placements made last summer, Bud Cullen, Minister of Employment and Immigration announced today.

Part of this success is due to the number of jobs made available for students through the Student Summer Employment and Activities Program (SSEAP), sponsored by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

This year the SSEAP program was about four times as large as it was in 1976. Last year, the \$24 million program resulted in 16,000 student jobs. This summer's \$95 million program generated 60,000 jobs for young people. The jobs were provided by the \$50 million Young Canada Works Program, the Summer Job Corps, the Job Exploration by Students Program and other programs under the SSEAP umbrella.

"Both the expanded summer employment program and an increased number of visits to employers by our staff contributed to increasing the number of placements of students this year," Mr. Cullen said. "Over 125,000 employer visits were made by our student placement officers during the summer".

"Students are also realizing that they must be willing to consider jobs other than those directly related to career interests. With the tighter labour market they understand they must be more flexible about the kind of work they do," Mr. Cullen said.

In the public sector, placements by Canada Manpower Centres for Students were up 51 per cent for post-secondary students and 135 per cent for high school students.

In the private sector, placements by CMCS's were up 7 per cent this summer for post-secondary students and 18 per cent for high school students. The private sector provides about 85 per cent of the student jobs and many local Chambers of Commerce worked actively with the commission to promote the hiring of students.

About 114,000 post-secondary students and 121,000 high school students were placed in jobs by CMCS's this year.

The percentage change of placement rates from last year for each province is as follows: Newfoundland, up 74 per cent; Nova Scotia, up 27 per cent; New Brunswick, up 23 per cent; Prince Edward Island, up 69 per cent; Quebec, up 13 per cent; Ontario up 21 per cent;

Manitoba, up 16 per cent; Saskatchewan, up 44 per cent; Alberta, up 2 per cent; British Columbia, up 28 per cent; Yukon, up 66 per cent; Northwest Territories, up 52 per cent.

Students returning to college or university, for whom summer work is crucial, had considerable success in finding summer employment. In August, the unemployment rate for these students was 6.4 per cent. The overall unemployment rate for students aged 15 to 24 years returning to school was 9.7 per cent and for high school students it was 11.1 per cent. This last figure is higher partly because younger, generally more inexperienced students always have difficulty finding work.

Students were placed in jobs ranging from installing water beds to fighting forest fires. There was even a request for a "milk spotter" from an advertising agency. The agency wanted someone to go to restaurants and interview people who were drinking milk. The information was to be used later in an advertising campaign.



news release **communiqué**

November 29, 1977

As of December 4, 1977, Unemployment Insurance claimants will need from 10 to 14 weeks' insurable employment to be eligible for benefits. This replaces the fixed eight-week requirement presently in force. This reminder was issued today by Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen. The exact number of weeks will vary according to the unemployment rate in the economic region where claimants ordinarily live.

This variable entrance requirement was introduced in the Employment and Immigration Reorganization Act, passed by Parliament August 5, 1977.

Mr. Cullen stressed the flexibility of the new system. "Because the entrance requirement varies according to regional unemployment rates, the new requirement will reflect the difficulties claimants have in finding and keeping work," he said. "The entrance requirement will be shortest in areas of high unemployment, and longest where jobs are most plentiful."

The list overleaf shows what the entrance requirement will be on December 4 in each of the 16 economic regions defined for use in the UI program:



(more follows)

Release 2

<i>Region</i>	<i>Entrance requirement</i>
(1) Vancouver-Victoria	12 weeks
(2) South British Columbia	10 weeks
(3) Alberta	14 weeks
(4) Saskatchewan	14 weeks
(5) Manitoba	14 weeks
(6) North Western Ontario	11 weeks
(7) London-Windsor	14 weeks
(8) Hamilton-Toronto	12 weeks
(9) Eastern Ontario	12 weeks
(10) Montreal	10 weeks
(11) Eastern Townships	10 weeks
(12) St. Lawrence-Gaspé	10 weeks
(13) New Brunswick - Prince Edward Island	10 weeks
(14) Nova Scotia	10 weeks
(15) Newfoundland	10 weeks
(16) Rest of Canada	10 weeks

(See attached backgrounder for further details and maps of the 16 regions.)

UI claimants who establish claims effective before December 4, 1977, will need only eight weeks' insurable employment.

Backgrounder

The variable entrance requirement (VER) -- effective date: December 4, 1977

To be eligible for Unemployment Insurance benefits, claimants will have to have worked from 10 to 14 weeks in *insurable employment*, during their *qualifying period*. Over 95 per cent of all workers in Canada work in *insurable employment*. Generally, only self-employed people and those who earn less than the minimum insurable earnings are excluded. The *qualifying period* is the 52 weeks preceding an application for UI benefits or the period since the start of one's last UI claim, whichever is the shorter.

How does the VER work?

The table below shows how the VER changes according to the unemployment rate in the UI economic regions:

<i>Regional rate of unemployment per cent</i>	<i>Required weeks of work</i>
6 and under	14
over 6 to 7	13
over 7 to 8	12
over 8 to 9	11
over 9	10

Which is a claimant's economic region?

There are 16 UI economic regions in Canada. A claimant's region is the one in which he/she ordinarily lives when claiming UI. In most cases, that's the place where a claimant lived when last working in insurable employment. There are exceptions to this general rule. But UI will investigate any move which appears to be made to benefit from a lower entrance requirement. (Maps of the 16 regions are attached to this backgrounder.)

(more follows)

Backgrounder 2

How is the unemployment rate calculated?

Statistics Canada will continue to provide UI with the monthly unemployment rate in the program's 16 economic regions. The regional unemployment rate provided is *not* the actual current rate but a three-month average of seasonally-adjusted unemployment rates in the claimant's area. This prevents large month-to-month changes in the number of weeks needed to qualify and yet reflects the relative ease or difficulty of finding and keeping a job in a particular region.

Does the unemployment rate affect UI benefits from month to month?

No, a claimant who is getting UI will not be cut off because the rate of unemployment goes down and the entrance requirement up.

What about a claimant whose application for benefits is turned down because he/she does not meet the entrance requirement?

For example, the unemployment rate is 8 per cent, the entrance requirement 12 weeks, and the claimant only has 11 weeks of insurable earnings. In this case, the application would be kept in the computer file for the next 42 weeks. If, in that period, the rate were to exceed 8 per cent, the computer would bring out the file. And a notice would be mailed to advise the claimant that, because he/she now meets the VER, he/she may qualify for UI benefits.

Why is the VER variable?

The variable entrance requirement was designed to deal with generally high levels of unemployment in the country combined with wide regional disparities. Because it changes with regional unemployment rate the entrance requirement is flexible. It better reflects local economic conditions and bases UI benefits on the difficulty of finding and keeping work locally.

(more follows)

Backgrounder 3

Claimants in regions of high unemployment will need fewer weeks of insured earnings to get UI benefits -- fewer than claimants in regions of lower unemployment.

For example, a person filing a UI claim in Edmonton will need 14 weeks of insurable earnings to be eligible for benefits (the unemployment rate in that region is below 6 per cent). On the other hand, a person filing in Moncton, New Brunswick, would only have to meet the 10-week minimum entrance requirement as the unemployment rate of that region is above 9 per cent.

Because it is flexible, the VER is adapted to local conditions. Thus, it is fairer to all claimants.

Public Affairs

Economic Regions for Unemployment Insurance

Maps and
descriptions of
the regions

The Yukon and
Northwest Territories
are in Region 16

British Columbia

Region 1.

The regional districts of Capital, Cowichan Valley, Nanaimo and Central Fraser Valley; the regional district of Greater Vancouver (except the part lying north of the municipalities of West Vancouver, North Vancouver, Port Moody and Coquitlam); the municipalities of Kent and Chilliwack in Fraser Cheam regional district; the municipalities of Mission, Maple Ridge and Pitt Meadows in the Dewdney-Alouette regional district.

Region 2.

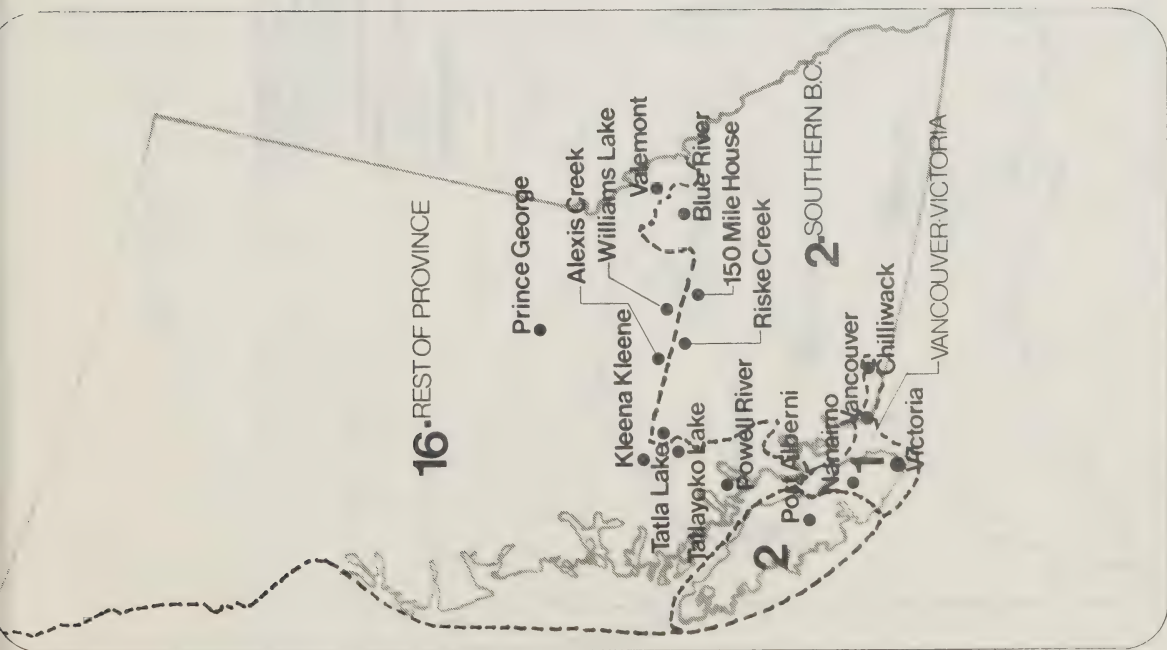
The regional districts of East Kootenay, Columbia-Shuswap, Central Kootenay, Kootenay Boundary, North Okanagan, Okanagan-Similkameen, Thompson-Nicola; the extreme southern part of Cariboo regional district (including the municipalities of 150 Mile House, Riske Creek, Hanceville, Tatla Lake — but excluding the municipalities of Hendrix Lake, Williams Lake, Meldrum Creek, Alexis Creek, Redstone, Chilanko Forks, Kleena Kleene and Talayoko Lake.); the regional districts of Squamish-Lilloet, Fraser Cheam (except the municipalities of Kent and Chilliwack), Dewdney-Alouette (except the municipalities of Mission, Maple Ridge and Pitt Meadows); in the Greater Vancouver

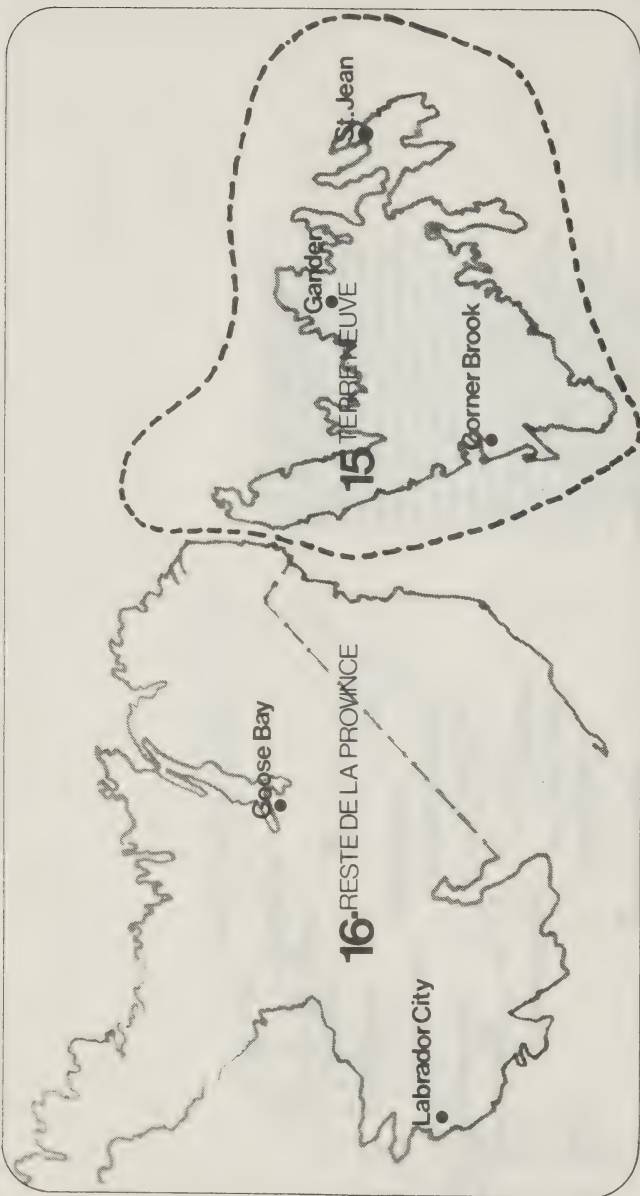
regional district that part lying north of the municipalities of West Vancouver, North Vancouver, Port Moody and Coquitlam; the regional districts of Sunshine Coast and Alberni-Clayoquot; the part of the Comox-Strathcona regional district which is on Vancouver Island; the part of the Mount Waddington regional district which is on Vancouver Island.

Region 16.

The rest of British Columbia.

(Map and description of economic regions: if a question arises the Unemployment Insurance Regulations must govern.)





Terre-Neuve

Région 15.

L'île de Terre-Neuve.

Région 16.

Le reste de la province.

(Carte et description des régions économiques: en cas de conflit d'interprétation, il faut s'en remettre aux Règlements sur l'assurance-chômage.)

16 REST OF PROVINCE



Albion

Region 3.

Located solely in Alberta, this region encompasses the entire province south of but excluding the community of Kemp River in the western part of the province, and south of but including the community of Behan in the east.

Region 16.

For Alberta, the remainder of the province not contained in Region 3 is designated as Region 16.

(Map and description of economic regions: if a question arises the Unemployment Insurance Regulations must govern.)



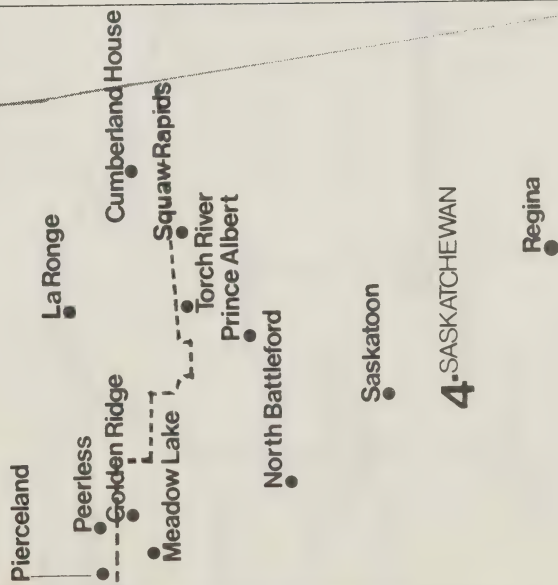
Nouvelle-Écosse

Région 14.

La province de la Nouvelle-Écosse.

(Carte et description des régions économiques: en cas de conflit d'interprétation, il faut s'en remettre aux Règlements sur l'assurance-chômage.)

16. REST OF PROVINCE



Saskatchewan

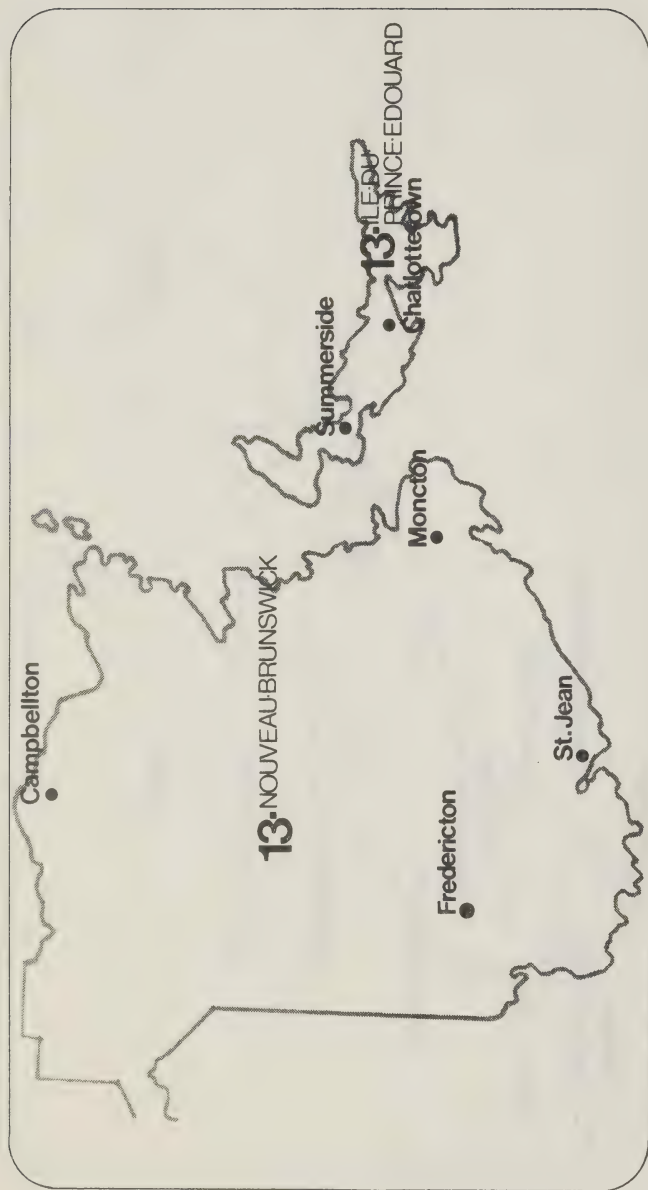
Region 4.

The province of Saskatchewan
(except Census Division 18).

Region 16.

The rest of the province.

(Map and description of economic
regions: if a question arises the
Unemployment Insurance
Regulations must govern.)

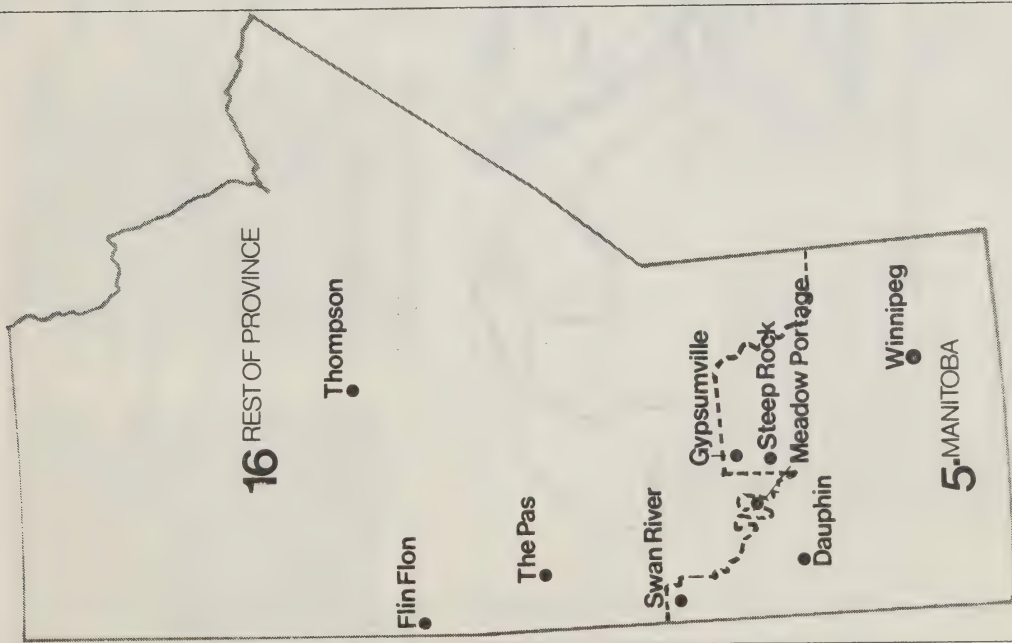


Nouveau-Brunswick et l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard

Région 13.

Les provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard.

(Carte et description des régions économiques: en cas de conflit d'interprétation, il faut s'en remettre aux Règlements sur l'assurance-chômage.)



Manitoba

Region 5.

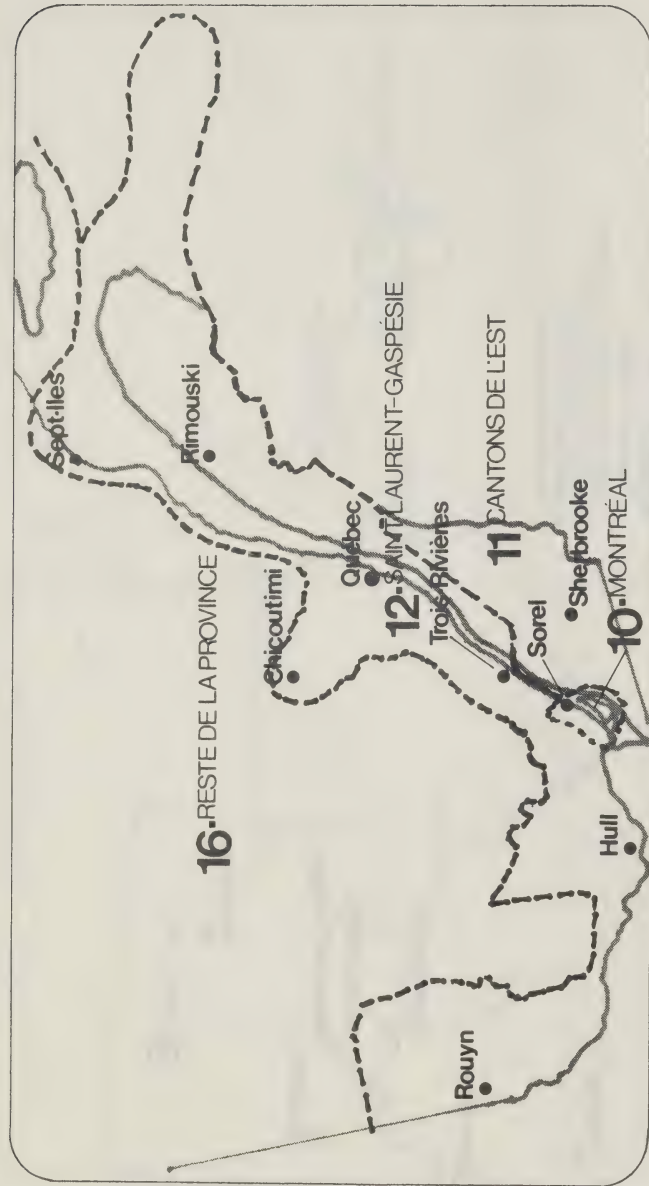
The part of the province of Manitoba that lies:

- south of the northern boundary of Porcupine Provincial Forest and West of Lake Winnipegosis.
- south of, but including, Commissioner Island in Lake Winnipeg.
- between the community of Steep Rock and Hecla Provincial Park.
- south of the line between Hecla Provincial Park and the Manitoba-Ontario border.

Region 16.

The rest of Manitoba.

(Map and description of economic regions: if a question arises the Unemployment Insurance Regulations must govern.)



Québec

Région 10.

Dans la province de Québec, les comtés de l'île de Montréal, Chambly, Deux-Montagnes et Beauharnois (sauf les municipalités de Saint-Louis, Saint-Sébastien et Saint-Timothée), dans le comté de Châteauguay, la ville de Mercier, le comté de Laprairie, la municipalité de Saint-Jacques, le comté de Saint-Jean (sauf les municipalités de Lacadie et de Saint-Jean; dans le comté d'Iberville, la municipalité de Saint-Athanase; le comté de Verchères (sauf les municipalités de Saint-Antoine-de-Padoue, Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu, Saint-Marc et Calixa-Lavallée); le comté de Richelieu (sauf les municipalités de Saint-Ours et Sainte-Victoire), dans le comté de l'Assomption, la municipalité de Saint-Lin; dans le comté de Terrebonne, les municipalités de Saint-Jacques, Saint-Anne-des-Plaines, Saint-Étienne, Saint-Hippolyte, Saint-Jérôme, Saint-Louis, Saint-Vincent, Saint-Zotique, dans le comté d'Argenteuil, la ville de Boisbriand, dans le comté d'Argenteuil, les municipalités de Chatham, Gore, Millie-les, Saint-André, Wentworth et la ville de Lachute; dans le comté de Vaudeuil, les municipalités

de Notre-Dame-de-l'Île-Perrot, Terrasse-Vaudeuil, Saint-Lazare et Vaudeuil.

Région 11.

Dans la province de Québec, dans le comté de Vaudeuil, les municipalités de Sainte-Thérèse, Saint-Marc, Saint-Martin, Saint-Timothée, dans le comté de Châteauguay (sauf la ville de Mercier), dans le comté de Laprairie, la municipalité de Saint-Jacques, le comté de Saint-Jean (sauf les municipalités de Laprairie (sauf la municipalité de Saint-Athanase); dans le comté de Verchères, les municipalités de Saint-Antoine-de-Padoue, Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu, Saint-Marc et Calixa-Lavallée; dans le comté de Richelieu, les municipalités de Saint-Ours et Sainte-Victoire; le comté de Dorchester (sauf les municipalités de Louis-Joliette, Saint-Anselme, Saint-Bernard, Sainte-Clair, Saint-Isidore et Sainte-Marguerite); dans le comté de Bellechasse, les municipalités de Notre-Dame-de-la-Visitation, Saint-André, Saint-Cajetan d'Armagh, Saint-Comte, Saint-Philippe, Saint-Magloire, Saint-Nérée, Saint-Philémon et Sainte-Sabine; le comté de Montmagny (sauf les municipalités de Berthier, Cap-Saint-Ignace, Saint-François, Saint-Pierre et Mont-

magny); les comtés d'Arthabaska, Bagot, Beauce, Brémont, Compton, Drummond, Frontenac, Huntingdon, Mégantic, Missisquoi, Richmond, Rouville, Wolfe, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Yamaska, Saint-Hyacinthe, Rivière-du-Pont et Napierville.

Région 12.

Dans la province de Québec, les comtés de Montcalm, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinongé, Chicoutimi, Lac-Saint-Jean-Ouest et Saguenay (sauf les subdivisions non organisées de ces comtés); dans le comté d'Argenteuil, les municipalités d'Arundel, Grenville, Harrington, Huberdeau, Lac-des-Seize-Îles, Montcalm, Morin Heights, Saint-Adolphe et Wentworth-Nord; dans le comté de Terrebonne, les municipalités de Brébeuf, Ivry-sur-le-Lac, Lac-Supérieur, Lantier, Mont-Tremblant, Sainte-Adèle, Sainte-Agathe, Saint-Faustin, Sainte-Jovite, Sainte-Luce, Sainte-Marguerite et Val-Morin; dans le comté de l'Assomption, les municipalités de L'Assomption, Espérance, Saint-Émile, Saint-Pierre-Ermitage, Saint-Val, Saint-Val-de-la-Rue, dans le comté de Montmagny, les municipalités de Berthier, Cap-Saint-Ignace, Saint-François, Saint-Pierre et Montmagny; dans le comté de

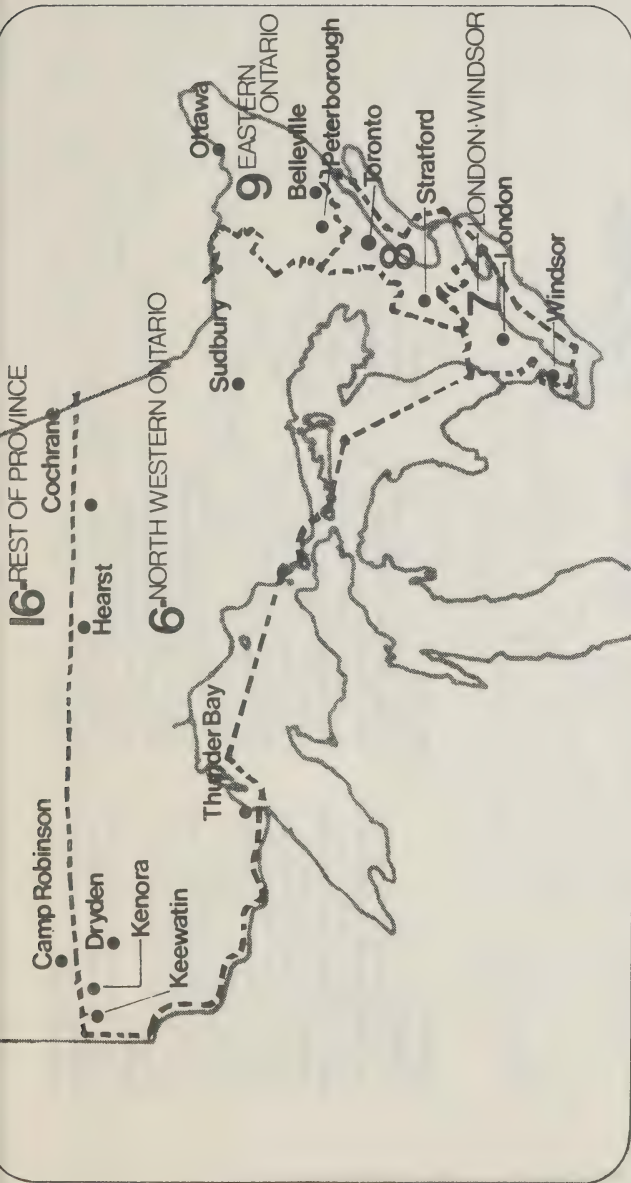
Bellechasse, les municipalités de Honfleur, la Durantaye, Saint-Charles, Saint-Etienne, Saint-Gervais, Saint-Lazare, Saint-Michel, Saint-Raphaël et Saint-Vallier; dans le comté de Dorchester, les municipalités de Louis-Joliette, Saint-Anselme, Saint-Bernard, Saint-Émile, Saint-Jacques, Saint-Marc, Saint-Martin, Saint-Timothée, dans le comté de Montmagny no. 2, Lotbinière, Lévis, Montmorency, Rivière-du-Loup, Bonaventure, Gaspé-Est, Gaspé-Ouest, Iles-de-la-Madeleine, Kamouraska, L'Islet, Matane, Matapédia, Rimouski, Rivière-du-Loup, Témiscouata, Lac-Saint-Jean-Est.

Charlevoix-Est, Charlevoix-Ouest, Portneuf, Nicolet, Labelle, Hull, Papineau, Pontiac (sauf la subdivision 19 — non organisée), Gatineau (sauf la partie située au nord de Lytton et Scottie), Témiscamingue et Abitibi (sauf la partie située au nord d'une ligne parallèle à la voie principale du Canadien-National et passant à 10 milles au nord de cette voie et la partie située à l'est de la rivière Bel).

Région 16.

Le reste de la province.

(Carte et description des régions économiques en cas de conflit d'interprétation, il faut s'en remettre aux Règlements sur l'assurance-chômage.)



Ontario

Region 6.

In the province of Ontario: the districts of Kenora, Thunder Bay and Cochrane (except such portions of the foregoing districts as lie north of a line drawn to and 10 miles north of the Canadian National Railway main line); the districts of Rainy River, Sudbury, Algoma, Timiskaming, Nipissing, Parry Sound; the regional district municipality of Muskoka; the counties of Grey, Simcoe, Huron, Bruce and the district of Manitoulin.

Region 7.

In the province of Ontario: the counties of Lambton, Kent, Essex, Middlesex, Elgin, Oxford and the former county of Norfolk.

Region 8.

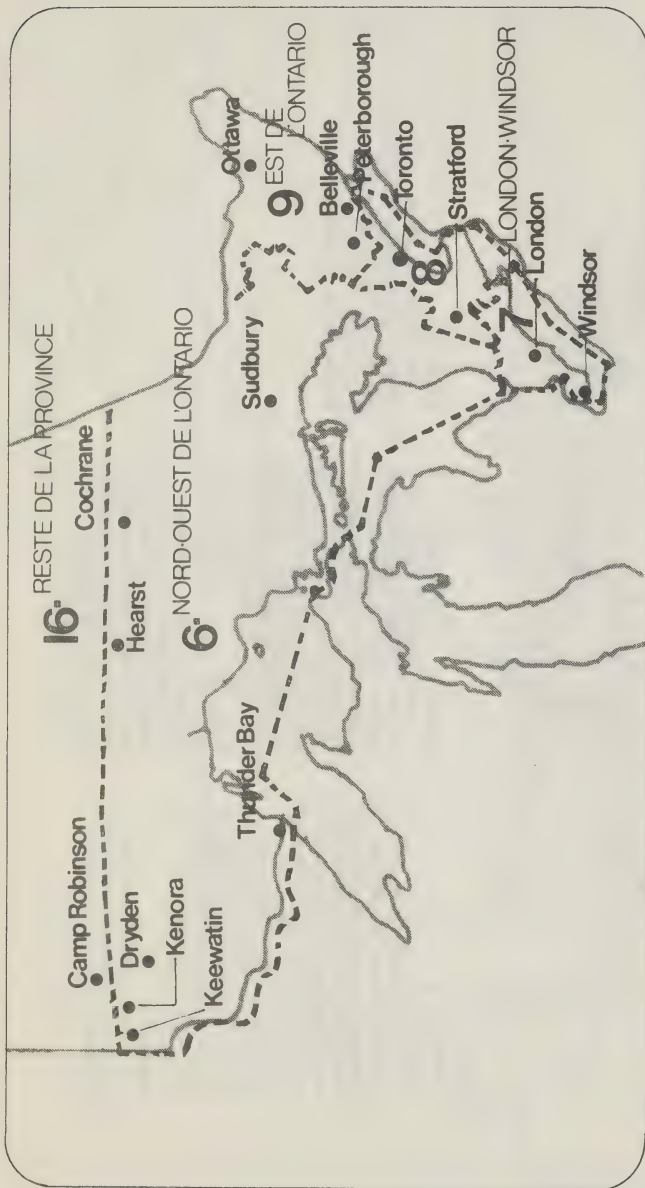
In the province of Ontario: the counties of Perth, Wellington; the regional municipality of Waterloo; the county of Brant; the former county of Haldimand; the regional municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth; the Niagara regional municipality; the regional municipalities of Halton, Peel, York, Durham; the counties of Northumberland and Prince Edward.

Region 9.

In the province of Ontario: the counties of Victoria, Peterborough, Haliburton, Hastings, Lennox and Addington, Frontenac, Renfrew, Lanark, Leeds; the Ottawa-Carleton regional municipality; the counties of Dundas, Russell, Stormont, Grenville, Glengarry and Prescott.

Region 16.

The rest of the province.
(Map and description of economic regions: if a question arises the Unemployment Insurance Regulations must govern.)



Ontario

Région 6.

Dans la province de l'Ontario: les districts de Kenora, Thunder Bay et Cochrane (sauf la partie de ces districts située au nord d'une ligne parallèle à la voie principale du Canadien-National et passant à 10 milles au nord de cette voie); les districts de Rainy River, Sudbury, Algoma, Timiskaming, Nipissing, Parry Sound; la municipalité régionale de Muskoka; les comtés de Grey, Simcoe, Dufferin, Huron, Bruce et le district de Manitoulin.

Région 7.

Dans la province de l'Ontario: les comtés de Lambton, Kent, Essex, Middlesex, Egin, Oxford et l'ancien comté de Norfolk.

Région 8.

Dans la province de l'Ontario: les comtés de Perth et Wellington; la municipalité régionale de Waterloo; le comté de Brant et l'ancien comté de Haldimand; les municipalités régionales de Hamilton-Wentworth, Niagara, Halton, Peel, York, Durham; les comtés de Northumberland et Prince Edward.

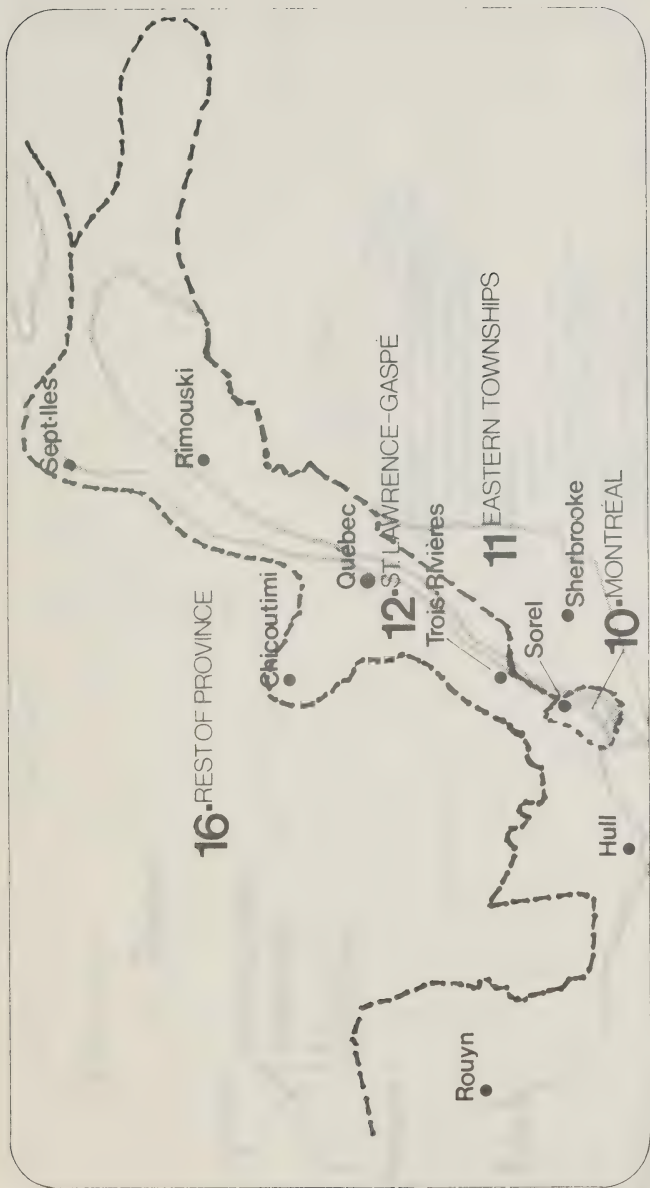
Région 9.

Dans la province de l'Ontario: les comtés de Victoria, Peterborough, Haliburton, Hastings, Lennox et Addington, Frontenac, Renfrew, Lanark, Leeds; la municipalité régionale d'Ottawa-Carleton, les comtés de Dundas, Russell, Stormont, Grenville, Glengarry et Prescott.

Région 16.

Le reste de la province.

(Carte et description des régions économiques: en cas de conflit d'interprétation, il faut s'en remettre aux Règlements sur l'assurance-chômage.)



Quebec

Region 10.

in the province of Quebec, the counties of: Le-de-Montreal, Chambly, Deux-Montagnes et Beauharnois (except the municipalities of St-Louis-St-Stanislas and Ste-Thérèse); in the county of Châteauguay, the city of Mercier; the county of Laprairie (except the municipality of St-Jacques); the county of Acadie and St-Jean; the county of berville, the municipality of St-Ananase; the county of Vercheres (except the municipalities of St-Antoine-de-Padoue, St-Anoine-sur-Richelieu, St-Marc and Caixa-Lavallee); the county of Richelieu (except the municipalities of St-Ours and Ste-Justine); the county of St-Louis and Ste-Justine; the county of St-Jovite; the county of Pierrefontaine, the municipalities of Snowbridge, Piermont, Ste-Anne-des-Lacs, Ste-Anne-Plaines, St-Antoine, St-Hippolyte, St-Jerome, St-Louis, St-Sauveur, Ste-Sophie, Ste-Thérèse and the city of Boisbrind; in the county of Argenteuil, the municipalities of Mont-Tremblant and the city of Mont-Tremblant; in the county of Lacul, the city of Lacul; in the county of Beauval, the municipalities of Notre-Dame-

de-Lille Perrot, Terrasse-Vaudreuil, St-Lazare
and Vaudreuil

Region 11.

In the province of Quebec: in the county of Vaudreuil, the municipalities of Ste-Justine, Ste-Madeleine, Ste-Marthe, and Tres-St-Hedemier; the county of Chateauguy (except the city of Mercier), in the county of Laprairie (except the city of Laprairie); the county of St-Jean (except the municipalities of St-Jean and L'Acadie); the county of Iberville (except the municipality of St-Anathase); in the county of Vercheres, the municipalities of St-Antoine-de-Padoue, St-Calixte-sur-Richelieu, St-Marc and Antenne-Lavallee; in the county of Richelieu, the municipalities of St-Denis, St-Francois, St-Gilles, St-Joseph, St-Nicolas, and St-Onge; in the county of Doreville, except the municipalities of Louis-Joliette, St-Anselme, St-Bernard, Ste-Claire, St-Udoire and Ste-Marguerite) in the county of Beaussechasse, the municipalities of Notre-Dame-Auxiliatrice-de-Buckland, St-Casimir, St-Eugene, St-Francois, St-Jacques, St-Magloire, St-Nerée, St-Philémon and Ste-Thérèse; in the county of St-Jovite, except the municipalities of Berthier, Cap-St-Ignace, St-Charles, St-François, St-Pierre and Montmagny; the counties of Anbaska, Baqot, Beauve, Brome,

Compton, Drummond, Frontenac, Huntingdon,
Megantic, Missisquoi, Richmond, Rouville,
Wolfe, Shefford, Sherbrooke, Stanstead,
Yamaska, St-Hyacinthe, Soulanges and

Region 12.

In the province of Quebec, the counties of St.-Maurice, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinonge, St.-Jean, Beauport, Saguenay, Chaudière, Lac-Saint-Jacques, Champlain, Québec, Chicoutimi, Lac-Saint-Jean, and Saguenay (except the unincorporated organized subdivisions of the foregoing counties) are the counties of the province. The municipalities of the county of Argenteuil are: Argenteuil, Grenville, Harrington, and St.-Jean-de-la-Rivière. The municipalities of the county of Beauport are: Beauport, Cap-Saint-Jacques, and Lac-Saint-Jacques. The municipalities of the county of Berthier are: Berthier, Veillonville, and Westmount. The municipalities of the county of Chaudière are: North, in the county of Terrebonne, the municipalities of Brebeuf, Ivry-sur-le-Lac, Lac-Sapré, Lanthier, Mont-Tremblant, St.-Adèle, Ste.-Agathe, St.-Faust, St.-Jovite, St.-Luc, Ste.-Marguerite, and Val-Morin; in the county of Assomption, the municipalities of Assomption, L'Épiphanie, St.-Gerard, St.-Louis Ste.-Marguerite and Val-Morin; in the county of Joliette, the municipalities of Joliette, St.-Paul, St.-Roch, and St.-Théophile. The municipalities of the county of Joliette are: Joliette, St.-Paul, St.-Roch, and St.-Théophile. The municipalities of the county of Lac-Saint-Jacques are: Lac-Saint-Jacques, St.-Jean, and St.-Maurice. The municipalities of the county of Maskinonge are: Maskinonge, St.-Pierre, and St.-François. The municipalities of the county of St.-Maurice are: St.-Maurice, St.-Pierre, and St.-François. The municipalities of the county of St.-Jean are: St.-Jean, St.-Pierre, and St.-François. The municipalities of the county of St.-Jean-de-la-Rivière are: St.-Jean-de-la-Rivière, St.-Charles, St.-Pierre, and St.-François.

Raphaël and St-Vallier, in the county of Dorchester; the municipalities of Louis-Joliette and St-Anselme; St-Bernard; St-Claire; St-Isidore and Ste-Marguerite; the counties of Montmorency No. 1, Montmorency No. 2, Lotbinière, Lévis, Bonaventure, Gaspé-Est, Gaspé-Ouest, Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Kamouraski, L'Islet, Matane, Malacoédia, Rimouski, Rivière-du-Loup, Temiscouche, Lac-St-Jean-Est, Charlevoix-Est, Charlevoix-Ouest, Portneuf, Nicolet, Labelle, Hull, Papineau, Pontiac (except subdivision 19-unorganized), Gatineau (except that portion which lies north of Lytton and Scotton), Temiscamungue, and Abitibi (except such portion as lies north of the drawn boundary line of the county of the Gendron). The county of Beauport is the county of Beauport as east of the Bel River.

Region 16.

The rest of the province.
(Map and description of economic regions: if a question arises the Unemployment Insurance Regulations must govern)

16 RESTE DE LA PROVINCE

Thompson

Flin Flon

The Pas

Swan River

Gypsumville

Steep Rock

Meadow Portage

Dauphin

Winnipeg

5 MANITOBA

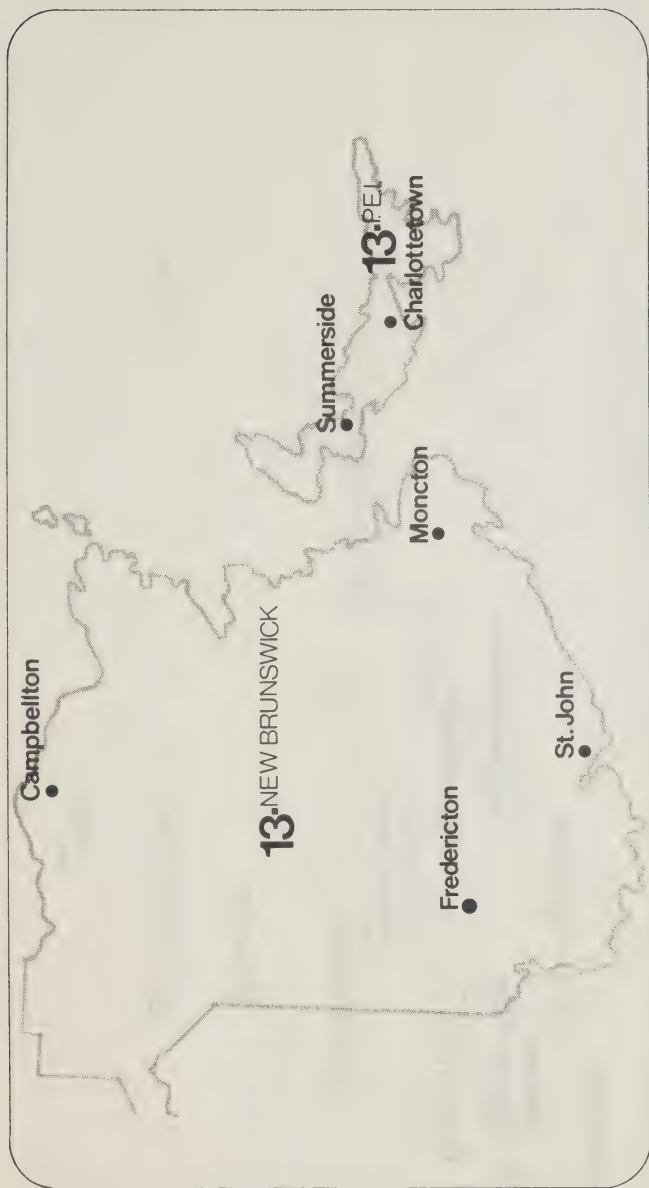
Manitoba

Région 5.

- La partie du Manitoba qui est:
- au sud de la limite septentrionale de la forêt provinciale de Porcupine et à l'ouest du lac Winnipegosis.
 - au sud de l'île de Commissionner sur le lac Winnipeg, mais comprenant cette île.
 - entre la communauté de Steep Rock et le parc provincial de Hecla.
 - au sud d'une ligne imaginaire tracée du parc provincial de Hecla à la limite de l'Ontario et du Manitoba.

Région 16.

- Le reste du Manitoba.
- (Carte et description des régions économiques: en cas de conflit d'interprétation, il faut s'en remettre aux Règlements sur l'assurance-chômage.)



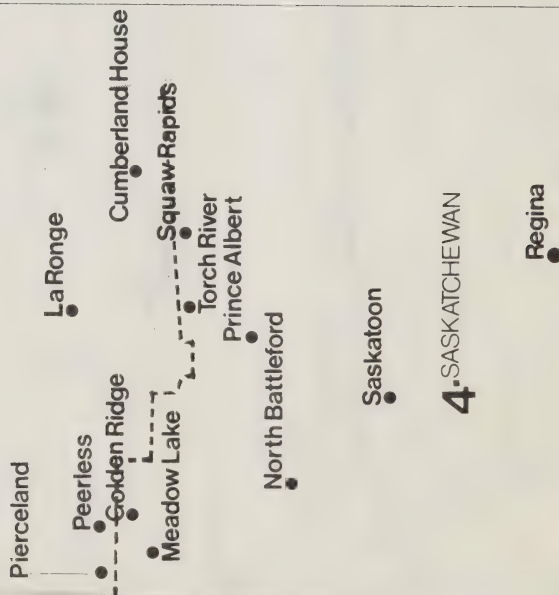
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island

Region 13.

The provinces of New Brunswick
and Prince Edward Island.

(Map and description of economic
regions: if a question arises the Un-
employment Insurance Regulations
must govern.)

16. RESTE DE LA PROVINCE



Saskatchewan

Région 4.

La province de la Saskatchewan
(sauf la Division de recensement 18).

Région 16.

Le reste de la province.

(Carte et description des régions
économiques: en cas de conflit
d'interprétation, il faut s'en remettre
aux Règlements sur l'assurance-
chômage.)



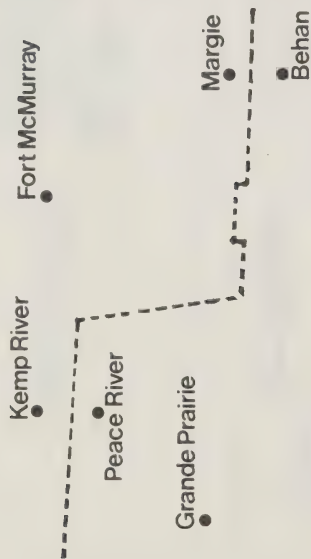
Nova Scotia

Region 14.

The province of Nova Scotia.

(Map and description of economic regions: if a question arises the Unemployment Insurance Regulations must govern.)

16 RESTE DE LA PROVINCE



Alberta

Région 3.

La partie ouest de la province qui est située au sud du village de Kemp River; dans l'est, le village de Behan et la partie de la province située au sud de Behan.

Région 16.

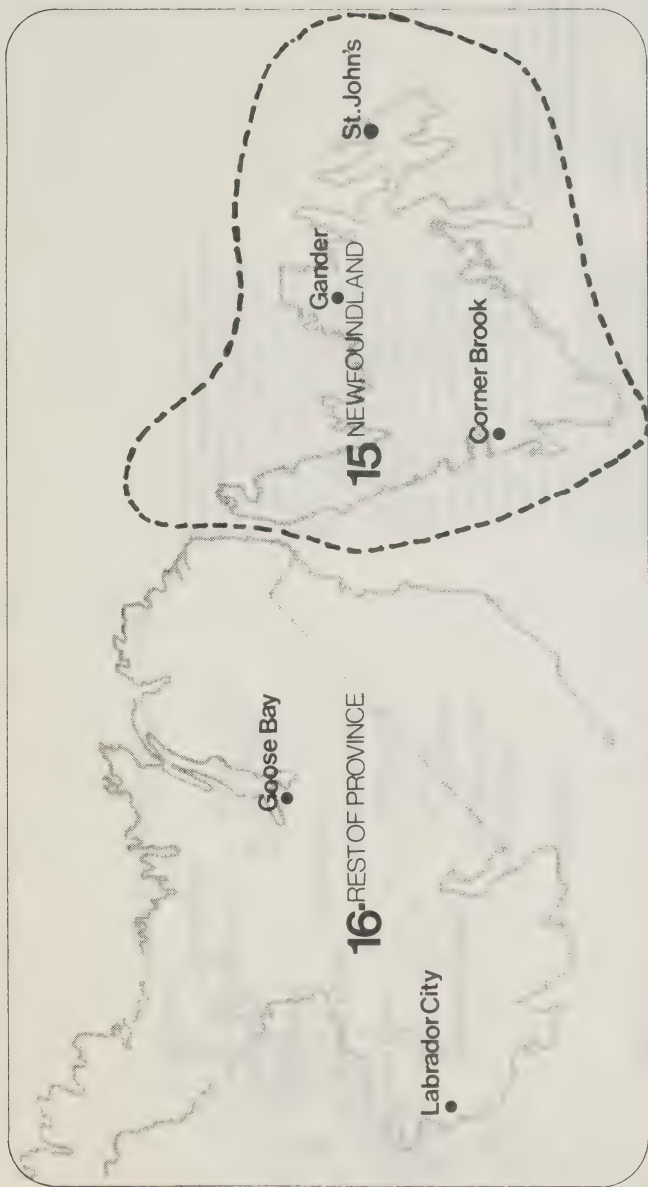
Le reste de la province.

(Carte et description des régions économiques; en cas de conflit d'interprétation, il faut s'en remettre aux Règlements sur l'assurance-chômage.)

Edmonton

3 ALBERTA

Calgary



Newfoundland

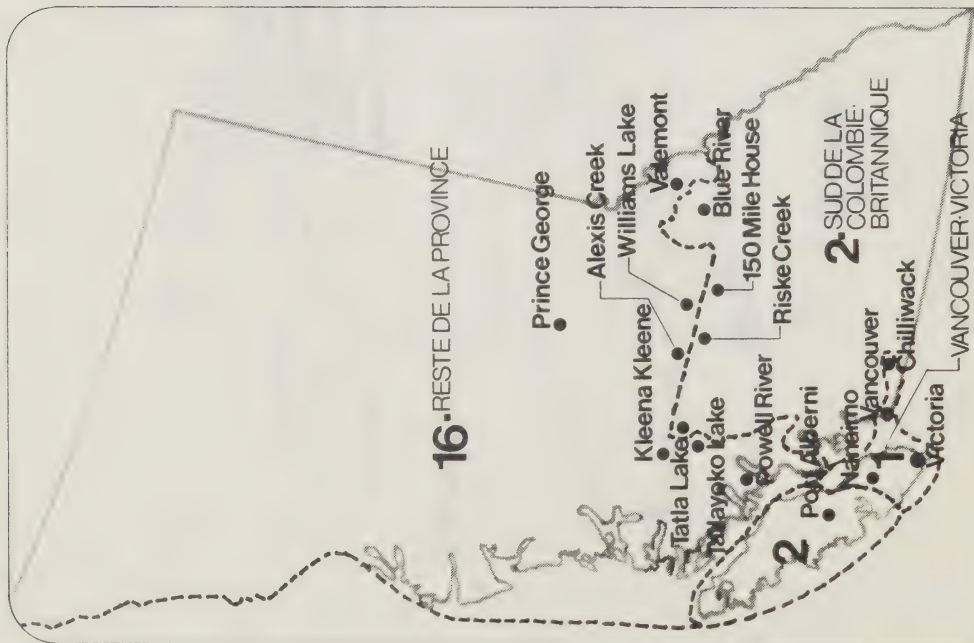
Region 15.

The island of Newfoundland.

Region 16.

The rest of the province.

(Map and description of economic regions: if a question arises the Unemployment Insurance Regulations must govern.)



Colombie-Britannique

Région 1.

Les districts régionaux de Capital, Cowichan Valley, Nanaimo et Central Fraser Valley; le district régional du grand Vancouver (à l'exception de la partie située au nord des municipalités de West Vancouver, North Vancouver, Port Moody et Kent et Chilliwack dans le district régional de Mission, Maple Ridge et Pitt Meadows dans le district régional de Dewdney-Alouette).

Région 2.

Les districts régionaux de East Kootenay, Columbia-Shuswap, Central Kootenay, Kootenay Boundary, North Okanagan, Okanagan-Similkameen, Thompson-Nicola; la partie sud du district régional de Cariboo (comprenant les municipalités de 150 Mile House, Riske Creek, Hanceville, Tatla Lake — mais excluant celles de Hendrix Lake, Williams Lake, Meldrum Creek, Alexis Creek, Redstone, Chilanko Forks, Kleena Kleene et Tatlayoko Lake); les districts régionaux de Squamish-Lilloet, Fraser Cheam (à l'exception des municipalités de Kent et Chilliwack), Dewdney-Alouette (sauf les municipalités de Mission, Maple

Ridge et Pitt Meadows); dans le district régional du grand Vancouver, la partie située au nord des municipalités de West Vancouver, North Vancouver, Port Moody et Coquitlam; les districts régionaux de Sunshine Coast et Alberni-Clayoquot; dans les districts régionaux de Comox-Strathcona et Mount Waddington, les parties de ces districts situées sur l'île de Vancouver.

Région 16.

Le reste de la province.

(Carte et description des régions économiques: en cas de conflit d'interprétation, il faut s'en remettre aux Règlements sur l'assurance-chômage.)



Emploi et
Immigration Canada

Employment and
Immigration Canada

Affaires publiques

Régions économiques de l'assurance- chômage

Cartes et
descriptions

Le Yukon et
les Territoires du Nord-ouest
font partie de
la région économique numéro 16.

Ainsi, une personne présentant une demande de prestations à Edmonton--taux de chômage de moins de 6%--doit satisfaire à une condition d'admissibilité de 14 semaines. Cependant, pour remplir la condition d'admissibilité à Moncton, au Nouveau-Brunswick -- taux de chômage de plus de 9% --, un prestataire doit avoir accumulé seulement 10 semaines.

Etant flexible, la CAV peut s'adapter aux situations régionales. Ainsi, les prestataires sont traités plus équitablement.

Que se passe-t-il lorsqu'un prestataire se voit refuser sa demande parce qu'il ne satisfait pas à la CAV?

Par exemple, une personne n'a que 11 semaines d'emploi assurable, alors qu'il lui en faut 12 -- le taux de chômage dans sa région étant de 8%. Sa demande est tout de même classée dans le répertoire de l'ordinateur. Si au cours des 42 semaines suivantes le taux dépasse les 8%, un avis lui sera automatiquement envoyé. Ainsi, l'Assurance-chômage lui laissera savoir qu'elle remplit maintenant la CAV.

Pourquoi la CAV est-elle variable?

Ce sont les fortes variations régionales et la sévérité du chômage dans certaines régions du pays qui sont à l'origine de cette nouvelle condition. En changeant selon le taux de chômage, elle assouplit le système. La CAV est donc sensible aux conditions économiques régionales et à la difficulté éprouvée par un prestataire à trouver et à conserver un emploi.

Les prestataires dans les régions à taux de chômage élevé ont besoin de moins de semaines d'emploi assurable que ceux vivant dans les régions moins touchées.

Quelle est la région économique du prestataire?

Aux fins de l'Assurance-chômage, il y a 16 régions économiques. La région d'un prestataire est celle où il réside ordinairement. Dans la plupart des cas cette région est aussi celle où le prestataire a accumulé ses semaines d'emploi assurable. L'Assurance-chômage enquêtera sur tout déménagement qui pourrait avoir été fait dans le seul dessein de satisfaire à une CAV moindre. (On trouvera en appendice des cartes des 16 régions.)

Le calcul du taux de chômage

Les taux régionaux nous sont fournis mensuellement par Statistique Canada. Ce ne sont pas les véritables taux actuels, mais plutôt la moyenne des taux désaisonnalisés pour les 3 mois précédents dans la région du client. On évite ainsi de grandes fluctuations dans le nombre de semaines de prestations dont pourraient bénéficier à chaque mois les prestataires. Et l'on ne tient pas moins compte des difficultés qu'ils éprouvent dans leur région.

Comment un taux de chômage en baisse ou en hausse touche-t-il les prestataires?

Une fois établi, le droit d'un client aux prestations ne peut pas être supprimé parce que le taux de chômage a baissé.

le 29 novembre 1977

Document d'information

La condition d'admissibilité variable (CAV) -- entrée en vigueur 4.1

Pour pouvoir toucher des prestations d'assurance-chômage, les prestataires devront avoir travaillé de 10 à 14 semaines à un *emploi assurable*, durant leur *période de référence*. Un *emploi assurable* est un emploi occupé par une personne qui doit payer des cotisations à l'Assurance-chômage. Plus de 95% des travailleurs au Canada ont un *emploi assurable*. (En général, seules les personnes travaillant à leur propre compte ou gagnant moins que le minimum de la rémunération hebdomadaire assurable sont exclues.) Par *période de référence*, on entend les 52 semaines qui précèdent la demande ou, si elle est plus courte, la période écoulée depuis le début de la dernière demande de prestations.

Le fonctionnement de la CAV

Voici comment la condition d'admissibilité varie selon le taux de chômage dans les régions économiques de l'Assurance-chômage;

<i>Taux de chômage régional</i> %	<i>Nombre de semaines requises</i>
6 et moins	14
plus de 6 à 7	13
plus de 7 à 8	12
plus de 8 à 9	11
plus de 9	10

La liste suivante indique quelle sera la condition d'admissibilité dans chacune des 16 régions économiques de l'Assurance-chômage, le 4 décembre:

<i>Région</i>	<i>Condition d'admissibilité</i>
1) Vancouver-Victoria	12 semaines
2) Sud de la Colombie-Britannique	10 semaines
3) Alberta	14 semaines
4) Saskatchewan	14 semaines
5) Manitoba	14 semaines
6) Nord-ouest de l'Ontario	11 semaines
7) London-Windsor	14 semaines
8) Hamilton-Toronto	12 semaines
9) Est de l'Ontario	12 semaines
10) Montréal	10 semaines
11) Cantons de l'Est	10 semaines
12) Saint-Laurent -- Gaspésie	10 semaines
13) Nouveau-Brunswick; Ile-du-Prince-Edouard	10 semaines
14) Nouvelle-Ecosse	10 semaines
15) Terre-Neuve	10 semaines
16) Reste du Canada	10 semaines

(Pour plus de détails, veuillez consulter le document d'information ci-joint).

La condition d'admissibilité pour tout prestataire qui présente sa demande avant le 4 décembre 1977 est de huit semaines.



news release **communiqué**

77-31

le 29 novembre 1977

OTTAWA--A partir du 4 décembre 1977, il faudra avoir accumulé de 10 à 14 semaines d'emploi assurable pour avoir droit aux prestations d'assurance-chômage. Le seuil d'admission actuel est fixé à huit semaines. C'est ce qu'a rappelé aujourd'hui M. Bud Cullen, le ministre de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration. Le nombre exact de semaines requises dépendra du taux de chômage dans la région économique où habite ordinairement le prestataire.

Cette condition d'admissibilité variable résulte de la sanction, le 5 août dernier, de la nouvelle Loi régissant l'emploi et l'immigration.

M. Bud Cullen a souligné la flexibilité du nouveau règlement: "En variant selon les taux de chômage régionaux, la nouvelle condition reflétera la difficulté éprouvée par les prestataires à trouver et à conserver un emploi. Ainsi, la condition sera à son plus bas niveau dans les régions sévèrement touchées par le chômage et à son niveau le plus élevé dans les régions où il y a de meilleures possibilités d'emploi."



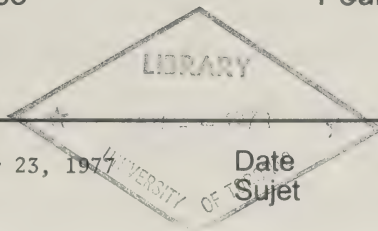
Minister
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Emploi et Immigration

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Publications

For Release

Pour publication



OTTAWA, December 23, 1977
77-32

Date
Sujet

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Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen announced today the signing of two agreements under the work-sharing provisions of unemployment insurance legislation passed this fall by Parliament.

The agreements are with Atlantic Sleep Products Limited, of Scoudouc and Moncton, N.B., and with IKO Industries Limited, at their Brampton and Hawkesbury, Ontario plants. The agreement with IKO Industries includes the Brampton and Hawkesbury locals of the United Steelworkers of America.

Under work-sharing, workers agree with their employers to work for less than the normal work week, with a portion of their lost wages being made up by payments from the unemployment insurance program. The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission then enters into a formal agreement to administer the work-sharing arrangement.

The agreements with Atlantic Sleep and IKO Industries, representing 90 and 250 workers respectively, are the second and third "pilot projects" signed under the work-sharing provisions of the unemployment insurance legislation. An agreement with Brunswick Mining and Smelting, of Bathurst, N.B., was signed earlier this month.

more ...

Mr. Cullen noted that in both the projects approved, the firms concerned had planned temporary layoffs and expected to return to full production within a few months. He noted that the agreements would permit the companies to retain stable work forces and would lessen the economic impact of a shutdown on the communities concerned.

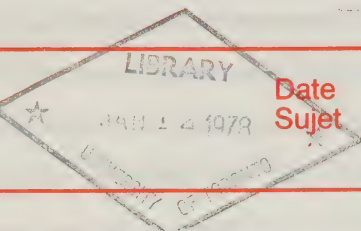


For Release

Pour publication

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January 4, 1978
78-1



The Minister of Employment and Immigration, Bud Cullen, announced today that workers from the Caribbean Islands and Mexico will be allowed to enter Canada temporarily during 1978 to fill jobs in the agricultural industry only if Canadian workers are not available.

In 1977 some 4,929 workers entered Canada, compared with 5,455 in 1976. Although the allowable number of foreign workers has diminished because of high unemployment in Canada, the Caribbean and Mexican Seasonal Agricultural Workers Programs are being continued in 1978 to meet demands for temporary workers during peak periods in agriculture.

The programs will continue in line with the "Canadians first" policy for jobs in Canada and are tailored to the requirements of each commodity group.

Mr. Cullen said that his department and its Farm Labour Pools placed over 100,000 Canadians in agricultural jobs during 1977. He noted that more than 95 per cent of seasonal farm labour needs were met by Canadian workers in 1977, demonstrating their willingness and ability to do this work. In 1977, only 837 farmers hired foreign workers. Mr. Cullen promised to reduce their dependence on foreign labour.

Fruit and vegetable farmers and processors will have access to foreign workers from May 1 to November 15; apple producers from March 1 to April 30 and September 1 to November 15; tobacco growers from August 1 to September 15; nursery operators from March 1 to April 30 and September 10 to November 10; and vegetable greenhouse operators from February 15 to August 15. Employers who participated in the programs during 1976 or 1977 may be allowed to hire the same number of workers as in 1976 or 1977, depending on the availability of Canadian workers and crop and weather conditions.

An agreement signed by the employer and worker will ensure satisfactory accommodation and working conditions and that foreign workers earn the same wages as Canadians for similar work. If meals are provided by employers, they will be allowed to deduct \$3.00 per day from each worker's wages. Other conditions, such as transportation and repatriation requirements, are essentially the same as in 1977.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

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Emploi et Immigration

Government
of Canada

For Release

Pour publication

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ject

January 4, 1978
78-2

Date
Sujet

Canada-Mexico Exchange for 1978-79

Up to 20 Canadians will be offered practical career-training in Mexico as part of the 1978-79 Canada-Mexico Exchange Program for Young Specialists and Technicians.

Training will begin in late September and assignments can last from four to 12 months. Deadline for applications is February 10, 1978.

The program is the result of a bilateral agreement signed by Canada and Mexico in 1973 to enable young Canadians and Mexicans to gain practical experience in their field, and to learn about each other's cultures, while encouraging closer relations between the two countries.

Applicants must be Canadian citizens, age 18 to 30, in good health and preferably having work experience, although the latter is not essential. They must have a working knowledge of Spanish, and hold a university degree or post-secondary diploma/certificate.

The possible training areas are:

agriculture (seed production, soil technology - research, phytology - micro-organism control, plant genetics);

anthropology (social and physiological);

archaeology;

architecture (urban planning, conservation and restoration, low-cost housing);

astronomy (general);

biochemistry (research in a university laboratory);

- . biology (research);
- . demography (human geography);
- . ethnology;
- . journalism (media communication - radio, television);
- . museology;
- . social medicine (sociology);
- . tropical ecology and tropical medicine (research).

The National Council for Science and Technology in Mexico selects young Mexican specialists and technicians for training in Canada. Canadian companies will be asked to provide training for the Mexican candidates.

The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, on behalf of the Department of External Affairs is recruiting and selecting Canadians.

For further information and applications contact:

Canada-Mexico Exchange Program for
Young Specialists and Technicians,
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission,
2nd Floor,
222 Nepean Street,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J5

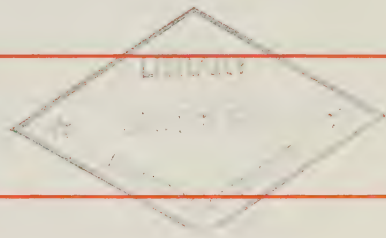


For Release

Pour publication

January 9, 1978
78-5

Date
Sujet



A National Youth Advisory Group (NYAG) has been formed to provide advice on how to create employment among young workers in Canada, Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen announced today. Its first sessions will take place in Ottawa this week.

NYAG is a committee composed of representatives from the youth, labour, commerce, industry, education and research communities who are donating their time in an effort to solve the youth unemployment problem. Its members were appointed for a two-year term by the Minister and will report to him directly, as a special advisory group.

The terms of reference of the NYAG are:

- to provide advice to the Minister on youth employment;
- to act as a forum for members to discuss their perceptions of the problem and contribute to future strategy for the productive employment of Canada's young people.
- to heighten general awareness of youth employment problems and to seek ways of resolving them in the community;
- to investigate artificial barriers to useful employment among young people and recommend means of eliminating those barriers;

- to initiate relevant research and undertake practical tasks as requested by the Minister of Employment and Immigration.

Mr. Cullen also said the establishment of the group is a reflection of the special effort the federal government is putting into solving youth unemployment.

"The varied public and private sector backgrounds of NYAG members provide us with essential expertise in developing appropriate youth programs."

Chosen as leaders in their respective fields, NYAG members include:

Mr. Robert Beauchamp Assistant Manager Beauchamp Hardware Ltd. Port aux Basques, Newfoundland	Ms. Linda Gallant Canadian Labour Congress Sydney, Nova Scotia
Dr. Edward Harvey Professor of Sociology, Author University of Toronto Toronto, Ontario	Mr. Daniel Horigan Legislative Officer Canadian Federation of Independent Business Don Mills, Ontario
Dr. Laurent Isabelle President Algonquin College Ottawa, Ontario	Mr. John Kettle Canadian Association for Future Studies Toronto, Ontario
Mr. Gilles Lachance Vice-President, Personnel and Industrial Relations Macdonald Tobacco Montreal, Quebec	Dr. Fred Lazar Economic Consultant Assistant Professor York University Thornhill, Ontario
Mr. Paul McFadzen National Union of Students Edmonton, Alberta	Mr. David Miller Bob Miller's Ltd. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Mr. Richard Lightning Indian Association of Alberta Edmonton, Alberta	Ms. Roxanne Piché President Jeune Chambre de Montréal Montreal, Quebec

Mr. Philip Renouf
National Recruiting Co-ordinator
Canada Packers Limited
Toronto, Ontario

Dr. Pierre Turgeon
President
Canadian Guidance and Counselling
Association,
Ottawa, Ontario

Mr. Roger Stanion
General Manager,
National Affairs,
Canadian Chamber of Commerce
Montreal, Quebec

Mr. Harold Wyatt
Senior Vice-President and
General Manager
Royal Bank of Canada
Montreal, Quebec

For more information: 996-1432



For Release

Pour publication

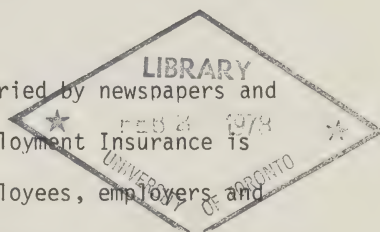
Project January 16, 1978
78-6

Date
Sujet

OTTAWA-- Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen today launched an advertising program which frankly tells unemployment insurance cheaters to stop cheating and warns them of the penalties of getting caught.

"The numbers of instances where we have detected abuse of the unemployment insurance program have increased markedly over the past three years," said Cullen, "and we simply cannot rely entirely on control mechanisms to detect fraud and abuse. We must do everything we can to deter and prevent this sort of activity."

The advertisements, which will be carried by newspapers and television across Canada, say: "Cheating on Unemployment Insurance is stealing from your neighbours, friends, fellow employees, employers, and the Government of Canada."



They point out that in some cases people can be charged in a court of law under the Unemployment Insurance Act or the Criminal Code of Canada and that conviction means a criminal record.

But Cullen stressed: "We're not in the business of prosecuting people if we can possibly achieve our ends through deterrence".

He revealed that a recent national public opinion survey showed that most Canadians wanted the UI program tightened up. "A great majority of Canadians feel there is a need for stricter controls of unemployment insurance and consider the introduction of the new stiffer entrance requirements as a step in the right direction. More than eight Canadians in ten believe the program is being unfairly used by many people", he said.

The survey showed that even people receiving unemployment insurance benefits or who were recent UI claimants agreed with tighter measures. Eight in ten claimants favoured stricter controls. Two-thirds endorsed the stiffer entrance requirements.

"There are far fewer people who abuse the unemployment insurance system than many people think," Cullen said. "But the public perception seems to be that it is easy, and possibly even socially acceptable, to defraud UI. So a small minority of claimants do it."

"We must change the perception that it is easy to defraud UI -- and that's what this current advertising campaign is all about."

The Minister stressed that there was no "crackdown". The Commission's benefit control staff are continuing to follow their standard procedures. "We want to make it clear to people that they'll probably get caught if they try to defraud UI," he said.

"Prosecutions for defrauding UI have risen from 1,860 in 1975 to 4,660 in 1976 to over 6,500 in 1977. Administrative penalties went from 26,853 in 1975 to 50,956 in 1976 to over 60,000 in 1977," he added.

"I got caught with my hand in your pocket."

What a shame.

He thought it was some sort of a game to claim a little more Unemployment Insurance than the law allowed.

Now he's in trouble. He didn't report earnings and work while getting UI.

"I mean, it was only a few bucks. You've got millions."

We don't have any money.

It all belongs to the people of Canada. And when you deliberately claim more than you're allowed by law, you're stealing from your neighbours, friends, fellow employees, employers and the Government of Canada.

It's our job to pay UI benefits fairly, efficiently and according to law. It's also our job to make sure the program is not abused by those who have little concern for their fellow citizens or the law of the land.

Getting UI when you're not available for work is abuse, pure and simple.

"Lots of people rip off UI. Why are you picking on me, and how'd you find out?"

Not so fast.

The vast majority of our claimants

are completely honest. They use UI as it was intended — as a financial bridge between jobs.

And no one's picking on you. Anyone we find abusing Unemployment Insurance will be dealt with under the law.

If you're caught, money improperly claimed must be paid back in full. It could mean you pay an administrative penalty. Or you could face prosecution under the Unemployment Insurance Act, or the Criminal Code of Canada. Conviction means a criminal record.

UI employs almost 500 full-time trained claims investigators and, like any modern organization, we use new data-handling techniques to their best advantage. We match up Records of Employment with claim records to find the cheaters who don't report earnings while they're on UI.

We don't like to prosecute. We'd rather avoid that painful process by telling people that if they cheat, they'll probably be caught.

"I never really believed it was criminal."

Some people's attitudes toward Unemployment Insurance have been hard to explain.

People who would never consider shoplifting or outright robbery have been willing to hide earnings from us to get more UI benefits than the law allows. Almost as if it were socially acceptable or even fun.

Everyone knows this goes on. No one knows better than we do.

Suppose you lose your job. If you've been paying into Unemployment Insurance and you qualify, you have a right to benefits. And we will respect that right as long as you remember your obligations, too.

Your obligation is to play it straight with us. And as long as you do that, we're proud to help you.

The Unemployment Insurance Commission and the Department of Manpower and Immigration have been the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. For a time, you'll still see our local offices identified as Unemployment Insurance offices or Canada Manpower Centres. When they're together in one location, they'll be called Canada Employment Centres.

Canada's Unemployment Insurance Program

Working with people who want to work.



Employment and
Immigration Canada
Bud Cullen, Minister

Emploi et
Immigration Canada
Bud Cullen, Ministre

"We're not really dishonest."

Unfortunately that's not true. It seems that some people like you think there's nothing wrong with ripping off Canada's Unemployment Insurance program.

"All we did was fail to report a little extra income while getting UI."

~~What~~ that sort of behaviour ~~you~~ could be charged with a criminal offence. Isn't it just like shoplifting or theft?

Cheating on Unemployment Insurance is stealing from your neighbours, friends, fellow employees, employers, and the Government of Canada, all at the same time. And not being available for work when you're getting UI is abuse, pure and simple.

"How did you ever find out?"

Unemployment Insurance has almost 500 full-time trained claims investigators on staff. And, like any modern organization, we're using new data-handling techniques to their best advantage.

"Well, what are you going to do with us?"

Depending on the seriousness of your offence, you may

Employment with claim records. The claims investigator may be alerted by an agent at the Unemployment Insurance office, or by our central fact-finding computer system.

If there's evidence of abuse or fraud, the investigators will make a recommendation for action to either the UI agent or legal counsel.

Or, you could be charged in a court of law under the Unemployment Insurance Act or the Criminal Code of Canada. Conviction means a criminal record. And benefits wrongly obtained must be paid back in full.

In any case, it's not very pleasant. We're not in business to prosecute people. Avoid this by dealing with us as fairly as we try to deal with you.

The people of Canada should not be cheated by an irresponsible few.

For your sake, please play it



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The Unemployment Insurance Commission and the Department of Manpower and Immigration have become the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. For a time, you'll still see our local offices identified as Unemployment Insurance offices or Canada Manpower Centres. When they're together in one location, they'll be called Canada Employment Centres.

Canada's Unemployment Insurance Program

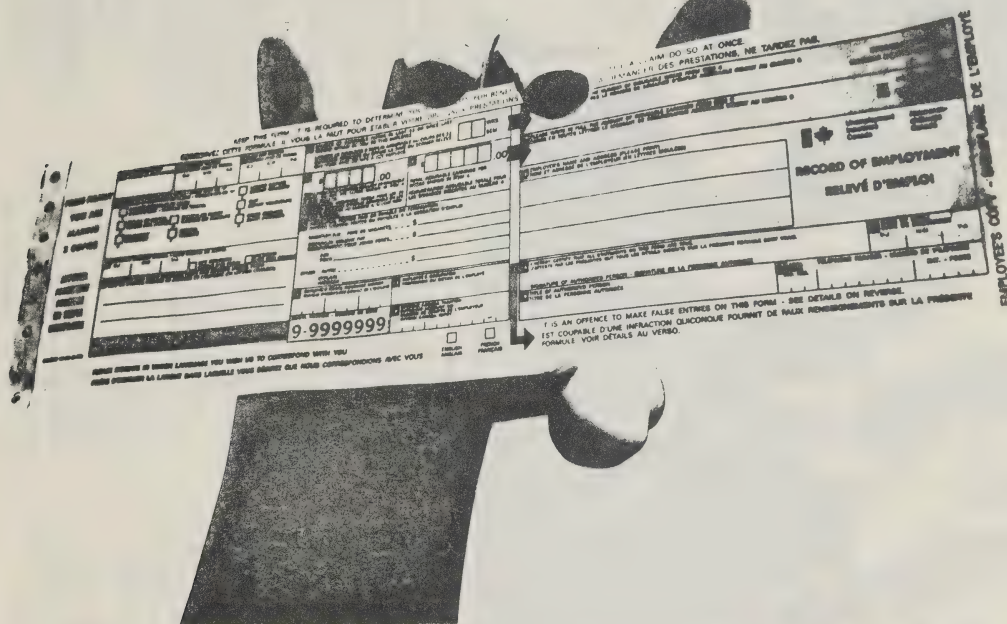
Working with people who want to work.



Employment and Immigration Canada

Emploi et Immigration Canada

Fill in this form carefully and save millions of dollars.



Filling out the Record of Employment properly is the best way your company can help ensure that Canada's Unemployment Insurance program continues to run fairly and efficiently.

Unemployment Insurance is a big investment for your company, for you personally as an employee and for the Government of Canada.

Unfortunately, there are a few who take advantage of the UI program and try to get more than the law allows. It's called stealing.

Our form, the Record of Employment, is one of the most important tools in preventing that kind of selfish abuse or fraud.

Among other things, we cross-check it with claimants' records. We find those who are working while still getting UI benefits and not telling us about the extra income. That kind of fraud could cost millions every year.

So please, make an extra effort to see that your company treats the Record of Employment as important. Remind your employees of the dangers of cheating UI. And remember, your co-operation is required by law.

Fill the Record out accurately. Send it in on time. And help control Canada's UI program.

Canada's Unemployment Insurance Program

Working with people who want to work.



Employment and
Immigration Canada

Bud Cullen, Minister

Emploi et
Immigration Canada

Bud Cullen, Ministre

"When are you people going to get serious about those who abuse Canada's Unemployment Insurance program?"

The fact is, we always have been just as serious about control as we are about service.

That's the two-sided nature of our job.

We have to make sure people get all the benefits they're entitled to. But we have to see that the program is not abused by people who aren't available for work or people who don't declare earnings while on UI.

"Sure. But are you catching the cheaters?"

In a word, yes.

Our rate of successful prosecution in over 6,000 cases in 1977 will be about 85 per cent.

But not everyone knows the facts. This advertising program is designed to deter abuse by telling people they will likely be caught if they cheat.

We don't want to prosecute anyone; that's not the business we're in. But we must continue to act wherever and whenever we find abuse.

It's your money we're protecting.

"How does your control system work?"

We have many methods of

prevention and detection to protect UI from abuse by unscrupulous people.

Unemployment Insurance now has almost 500 full-time trained claims investigators on staff. And, like any modern organization, we're also using new data-handling techniques to their best advantage. We match up Records of Employment with claim records.

The claims investigator may be alerted by an agent at the Unemployment Insurance office, or by our central fact-finding computer system.

If there's evidence of abuse or fraud, the investigator will make a recommendation for action to either a UI agent or legal counsel.

"Then what happens?"

Money improperly claimed

must be paid back in full. Depending on the seriousness of the offence, we can impose an administrative penalty or lay charges under the Unemployment Insurance Act or the Criminal Code of Canada. Conviction carries a criminal record.

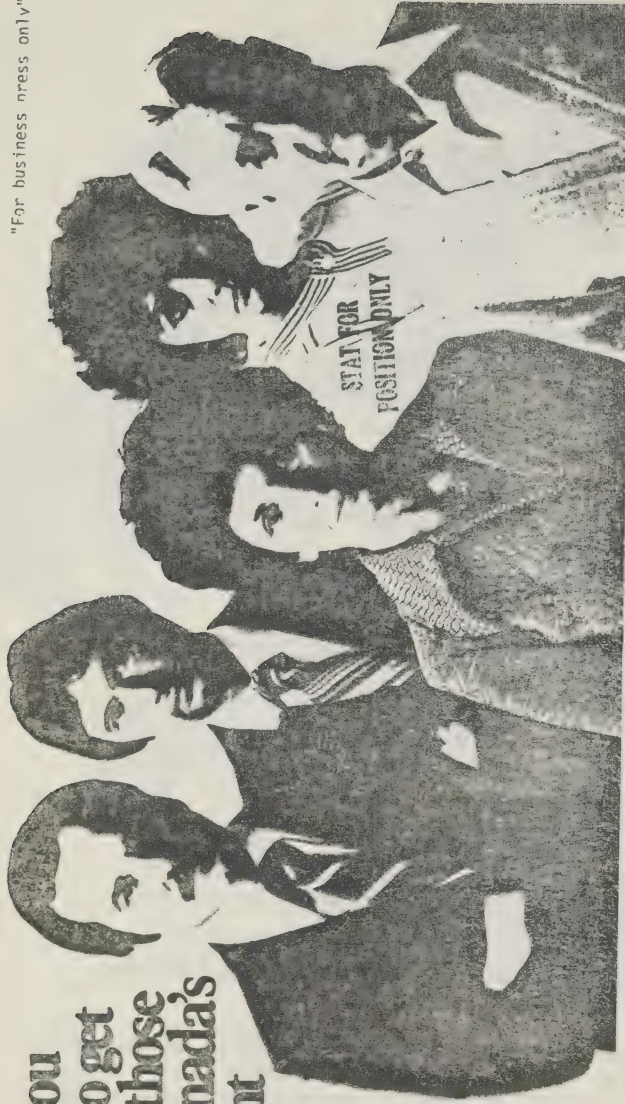
Of course, we'd prefer to discourage abuse rather than prosecute.

"Anything we can do to help as employers?"

There certainly is.

That Record of Employment you fill out for each employee who leaves is the cornerstone document of the entire UI program. We base benefit payments on the data on it, but we use it to control the program, too.

The more accurately and promptly you fill it out, the better



our administration will be.

It's your obligation to help ensure the success and security of your Unemployment Insurance program. And it's your money.

With your co-operation, we're both in business.

The Unemployment Insurance Commission and the Department of Manpower and Immigration have become the Canada, Employment and Immigration Commission. For a time, you'll still see our local offices identified as Unemployment Insurance offices or Canada Manpower Centres. When they're together in one location, they'll be called Canada Employment Centres.

Canada's Unemployment Insurance Program

Working with people who want to work.



Employment and Immigration Canada
Bud Cullen, Minister
Employment and Immigration Canada
Bud Cullen, Minister



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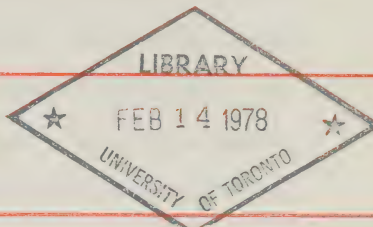
Pour publication

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January 26, 1978

78-7

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen announced today that, starting in January, Canada will accept 50 families of Vietnamese "small boat" refugees per month from Southeast Asian countries.

The decision to launch this program follows consultations with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees who is urging generous efforts by the international community on behalf of these people. It is estimated that some 40 per cent of the thousands of Vietnamese who continue to flee their homeland in small boats do not survive the voyage. Those who do reach neighbouring countries are often turned back to sea, and the situation of those allowed to land on a temporary basis is desperate.

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The Minister recalled that last August Canada had agreed to accept 450 "small boat" refugees, in addition to the 6,700 Indochinese refugees admitted since the special movement from Southeast Asia began in May 1975. Most of the 450 have now been selected. The new undertaking to accept 50 families a month will be reviewed periodically in the light of circumstances affecting this movement of refugees from Vietnam.

A significant percentage of the "small boat" refugees will go to Quebec. Mr. Jacques Couture, Quebec's Immigration Minister, has already agreed to participate in the selection and settlement of 30 per cent of these refugees. Federal immigration officers will work in close cooperation with representatives of the Quebec Immigration Service during their selection trips to Asia. Since May 1975, about 70 per cent of the Vietnamese refugees admitted to Canada, many of whom speak French, have chosen to settle in the province of Quebec.

The Minister stressed that, given current economic conditions in Canada, a particular effort will be made to select those refugees who are in a position to settle quickly and successfully in this country.

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

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January 30, 1978

Date
Sujet

78-8

OTTAWA--Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen announced today that layoffs affecting 275 workers have been prevented through three new work-sharing agreements.

The agreements are made possible by provisions of unemployment insurance legislation passed by Parliament last summer. They are with Sumner Tire and Automotive Limited of Moncton, New Brunswick, Research Industries Limited of Burnaby, British Columbia, and Ubald Forest and Fils Limitée, Québec. The agreement with this last firm covers its two plants in La Visitation and Trois-Rivières.

Under work sharing, workers agree with their employers to work for less than the normal work week. Then a portion of their lost wages is made up by Unemployment Insurance payments. The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission enters into a formal agreement defining the conditions under which the work sharing benefit will be payable.

These three agreements cover 275 workers and bring to six the number of work-sharing arrangements which have been signed to date. Agreements were signed last month with Brunswick Mining and Smelting, and Atlantic Sleep Products Limited in New Brunswick. The third agreement, with IKO Industries Limited, covers that firm's three plants -- two in Ontario and one in Alberta.

Mr. Cullen noted that in the three latest projects, the firms concerned had planned temporary layoffs and expected to return to full production within a few months. He said that these agreements mean the workers will not have to face unemployment and the companies will retain stable work forces.

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

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bjectFebruary 1, 1978
78-9Date
Sujet

Minister of Employment and Immigration, Bud Cullen, today announced a \$96.2 million interdepartmental program for students which will create an estimated 60,000 summer jobs in addition to placing more than 250,000 young Canadians in positions in the private sector through the highly successful Canada Manpower Centres for Students/Canada Employment Centres for Students.

Previously known as the Student Summer Employment and Activities Program, it will now become the Canada Summer Youth Employment Program. Ten federal departments are participating and the Employment and Immigration Commission will be co-ordinating the activities of the participating departments.

Programs sponsored under the Canada Summer Youth Employment Program offer employment opportunities in various fields such as tourism in Canada's National Parks; wildlife management and fish resource utilization; human biology; health care organization and public legal education.

The Young Canada Works Program will be providing the bulk of the jobs under the Canada Summer Youth Employment Program. The \$48 million program is expected to provide 30,000 jobs.

As in past years, the Employment and Immigration Commission will be operating about 300 special Canada Manpower Centres for Students (CMCSs) to help place students in both private and public sector jobs. Last year officers from the CMCs made over 125,000 visits to employers to encourage them to hire students.

"Despite this major program, we are still relying on the private sector to provide the largest number of summer jobs for students," Mr. Cullen said. "Organizations like the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade have been very helpful in the past by encouraging their members to hire students through our Employment Centres.

"But it is also important that students work hard at finding their own jobs. They must be flexible enough in accepting the kind of jobs available to them."

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S
1978 CANADA SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

DEPARTMENT	PROGRAM	BUDGET	DIRECT EMPLOYMENT	INDIRECT EMPLOYMENT	UNPAID PARTICIPANTS
EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION	Native Intern- ship	\$ 250,000	125		
	Summer Job Corps Program	\$ 12 million	6,000		
	Young Canada Works	\$ 48 million	30,000		
	Job Explor- ation by Students	\$ 1.4 million	2,400		
	Canada Man- power Centres for Students	\$ 5.8 million	1,200	250,000	
INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS	High School Student Employ- ment Program	\$ 2,380,000	3,050		
	Indian and Eskimo Recruit- ment and Devel- opment Program	\$ 1,000,000	600		
	Parks Recruit- ment Program	\$ 630,000	350		
	Parks Aware- ness Program	\$ 240,000	100		
	Northern Commu- nities Program	\$ 125,000	110		
HEALTH AND WELFARE	Health Activ- ities Summer Employment Program for Students	\$ 970,000	475		
	Non-Medical Use of Drugs	\$ 780,000	295		

DEPARTMENT	PROGRAM	BUDGET	DIRECT EMPLOYMENT	INDIRECT EMPLOYMENT	UNPAID PARTICIPANT
NATIONAL DEFENCE	Reserves	\$ 5,919,000	3,350		
	Cadet Training	\$ 2,868,000	6,650		6,000
	Community Assistance Program	\$ 1,795,000	1,235		
SECRETARY OF STATE	Hostel Program	\$ 925,000	300		81,000
	Student Community Service Program	\$ 5,848,000	2,500		5,000
CONSUMER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS	Product Safety Summer Program	\$ 145,000	65		
FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT	Summer Employ- ment Program	\$ 2,530,000	1,000		
JUSTICE	Special pro- jects: Public Legal Education	\$ 132,000	65		
LABOUR	Labour Affairs Development Program	\$ 33,000	15		
SOLICITOR GENERAL	Criminal Jus- tice System Summer Job Pro- gram	\$ 1,620,000	450		
SUMMER '78 PROGRAM	Information and Evaluation	\$ 810,000			
TOTAL		\$ 96,200,000	60,335	250,000	92,000

For further information on Summer '78, the media may contact the federal government departments responsible for the individual programs by telephoning the numbers listed below:

Employment and Immigration	Patricia Carson	996-1432
Indian and Northern Affairs		
High School Employment Program	Ted Montour	996-1547
Indian and Eskimo Recruitment and Development Program	Kathy Louis	995-8321
Parks Recruitment Program	Jim Shearon	995-2884
Parks Awareness Program	Gary Sealey	995-9184
Northern Community Program	Claire Veillette	996-3661
Health and Welfare		
Non-Medical Use of Drugs	René Mercier	996-0446
Health Activities	Michael Alexander	996-4950
National Defence	Major Denis Hogan	995-1655
Secretary of State	Joan Potvin	992-6447
Consumer and Corporate Affairs	Barbara Stoochnoff	997-4774
	Carolyn Trudeau	997-3146
Fisheries and the Environment	J.L. de Lorimier	997-2940
Justice	Catherine Freedman	593-6122
Labour	Jean Pascal	997-2848
Solicitor General	A. Roy	995-1032



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

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February 7, 1978
78-10

Date
Sujet



YOUNG CANADA WORKS

Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen today announced the allocation of \$48 million to fund projects for the 1978 Young Canada Works Program.

It is expected the program will create approximately 30,000 jobs for students this summer.

Applications to sponsor projects must be postmarked no later than February 17, 1978 and approved projects may operate for up to 18 weeks between May 1 and September 8.

The Young Canada Works Program is one component of the \$96,200,000 Canada Summer Youth Employment Program, which includes the programs of ten federal departments. The program is designed to reduce student summer unemployment by enabling established organizations to sponsor employment-generating projects in areas of community need. The jobs, where possible, will be designed to facilitate students' future access to the labour market by enabling them to test possible career interests and to obtain practical experience in a broad choice of fields.

Maximum federal funding for individual projects is \$25,000 and a project must provide a minimum of three full-time jobs for not less than six consecutive weeks of operation.

Mr. Cullen in a telex to Provincial Premiers asked for their "continued cooperation and advice in ensuring the most effective application" of Young Canada Works and other direct job creation programs in such a way as to support and harmonize with provincial priorities and activities.

Allocations by province and territory are as follows: Newfoundland \$2,062,000; Prince Edward Island \$325,000; Nova Scotia \$2,169,000; New Brunswick \$2,244,000; Quebec \$14,481,000; Ontario \$10,703,000; Manitoba \$1,989,000; Saskatchewan \$1,911,000; Alberta \$1,636,000; British Columbia \$5,571,000; Northwest Territories \$261,000; Yukon \$148,000.

For further information call: 996-1432



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

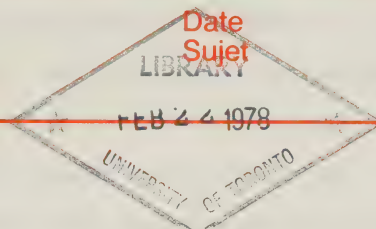
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February 13, 1978
78-11



Ottawa-Canada Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen announced today that 264 layoffs in three establishments employing 1390 workers have been prevented through work sharing agreements.

The agreements are made possible by provisions of unemployment insurance legislation passed by Parliament last summer. The three just signed are with Rubin Clothiers Limited of Victoriaville, Quebec, Forano of Plessisville, Quebec, and Falconbridge Metallurgical Laboratories of Thornhill, Ontario.

Under work sharing, workers agree with their employer to work for less than the normal work week. A portion of their lost wages is made up by Unemployment Insurance payments. The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission enters into a formal agreement defining the conditions under which the work sharing benefit is payable.

These three agreements bring to eleven the number of work sharing arrangements signed to date. The other eight were signed during the last two months. Three of them involve New Brunswick companies -- Sumner Tire and Automotive Limited, Brunswick Mining and Smelting and Atlantic Sleep Products Limited. Two arrangements are with Research Industries Limited of British Columbia and the Quebec company Ubald Forest and Fils Limitée. The other three agreements with IKO Industries Limited, cover the firm's three plants in Ontario and Alberta.

The total number of workers employed by the eleven establishments who accepted work sharing is 3217 and the total number of layoffs prevented is 678.

Mr. Cullen noted that in the three latest projects, the firms concerned had planned temporary layoffs and expected to return to full production within a few months. He said that these agreements, like the previous ones, mean the workers will not have to face unemployment and the companies will retain stable work forces.



Minister
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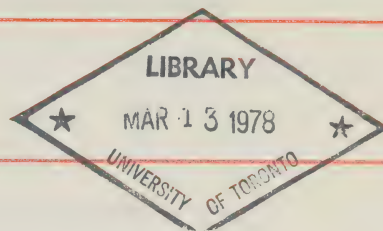
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February 20, 1978
78-12

Date
Sujet



HALIFAX-- Nova Scotia's first federal-provincial agreement on immigration was signed today between the Federal Government and the Province of Nova Scotia at Province House, Halifax.

The agreement is designed to assure continuing cooperation between the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Province of Nova Scotia in matters of immigration, demography, and employment relating to immigrants, foreign temporary workers and foreign students.

Bud Cullen, Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada, and Marc Lalonde, Minister of State for Federal-Provincial Relations, signed the agreement for the Federal Government.

Signing jointly for the province were Education Minister and Minister responsible for Manpower issues, George N. Mitchell, Labour Minister Walter R. Fitzgerald, and William MacEachern, Minister of Social Services.

Immigration is an area of shared federal-provincial jurisdiction under Canada's constitution and several provinces have indicated an interest in becoming more involved with immigration policies.

The agreement signed today provides that such consultation will take place through a joint federal-provincial immigration committee chaired jointly by the federal Director of Immigration for Nova Scotia, Don Padmore, and Gerald McCarthy, Assistant Chief Director of Education Programs in Nova Scotia.

The Committee will consult on such matters as levels of immigration, policies involving people seeking to immigrate to Nova Scotia or to work or study in the province, and the priorities for processing immigrant applications.

The exchange of information on all aspects of immigrant and temporary worker movements to the province will be encouraged, as well as the development of projects involving joint research and evaluation with respect to immigration and demographic objectives.

Cooperation will also continue in order to ensure the successful settlement and integration of newly arrived immigrants in Nova Scotia.

"I find it appropriate that Nova Scotia, traditionally Canada's eastern gateway, has formalized an immigration agreement with Ottawa," Mr. Cullen said. "I am confident that the dialogue initiated today will prove beneficial to all of us."



Cullen
Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

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February 21, 1978
78-13

Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen said today that excellent progress is being made toward immigration agreements between the Federal Government and the provinces.

The Minister, who together with Marc Lalonde, Minister of State for Federal-Provincial Relations, signed agreements yesterday with Quebec and Nova Scotia, will sign a formal agreement Thursday with the Province of Saskatchewan.

"Negotiations with Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland are well advanced," said Mr. Cullen, "and I am optimistic that agreements with them will be reached in the near future."

.../2

The new Immigration Act, to be proclaimed in April, provides a foundation for federal-provincial partnership in immigration. It requires the Minister to consult with the provinces on levels of immigration, and provides for formal agreements on all aspects of the immigration program of particular interest to the provinces.

Since the Act was passed last summer, Mr. Cullen and his officials have been in touch with all the provinces and discussions are proceeding in all provincial capitals.

A common feature of the agreements reached so far is the establishment of high level consultative committees that will ensure that immigration to the province concerned is responsive to that province's particular needs. The committees act as channels for the exchange of views and information on matters of mutual concern.



Minister
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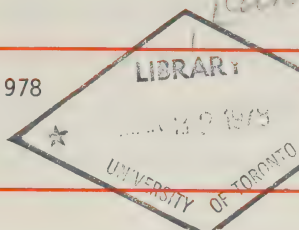
Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

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February 23, 1978
78-14



Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen today announced the signing of an Agreement with the Province of Saskatchewan for shared jurisdiction in immigration matters - the third such federal-provincial agreement to be signed this week. Agreements with the provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia were signed earlier.

Other signatories to the Agreement with Saskatchewan were Minister of Labour, Gordon Snyder and Minister of Culture and Youth, E.B. Shillington, for the province, and the federal Minister of State for Federal-Provincial Relations, Marc Lalonde.

The Agreement is in keeping with the concurrent jurisdiction in immigration matters envisaged by the Constitution and reflected in the new Immigration Act, to be proclaimed in April. It establishes a joint federal-provincial immigration committee to ensure continuing co-operation between the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

and the province in matters of immigration, demography and the employment of immigrants and foreign temporary workers. The Committee will also advise the federal government on levels of immigration, admission of immigrants and foreign temporary workers, and on priorities for the processing of applications from prospective immigrants.

The Agreement also outlines responsibilities of the federal and provincial agreements concerning settlement services for immigrants. Employment services, emergency funding and medical care will be provided by the federal government while hospital and medical care and financial assistance to indigent immigrants will be provided by the provincial government.

Voluntary agencies providing reception services, assistance in finding accommodation, translation, interpreter and other services determines by the committee, will be jointly funded by federal and provincial governments.

"This is not our first experience in working with Saskatchewan" Mr. Cullen said. "Yet I would like to believe that the signing of this agreement signals a new era in federal-provincial relations - not only for immigration, but also for a number of other vital concerns which have emerged in recent months."



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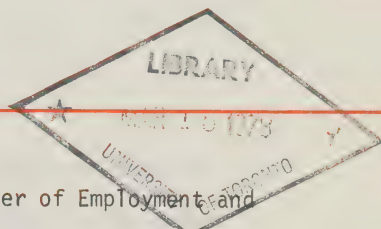
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March 2, 1978

Equal Opportunities for Women

78-15

Date
Sujet



The Honourable Bud Cullen, Minister of Employment and Immigration said today that, contrary to what was said in a statement made recently by David MacDonald, Member of Parliament for Egmont, P.E.I., presented on behalf of a group of concerned public servants, substantial progress has been made by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission in improving representation of women at all levels within the Commission.

"The Commission has had an E.O.W. Program since 1972", Mr. Cullen said. "Furthermore, in 1977, the Commission developed a five year E.O.W. Plan, which is now being implemented".

This Plan has been based on the Commission/Department's policy that the characteristics of the C.E.I.C. work force should reflect the proportion of male and female representation in the national and provincial full-time labour force.

For example, in view of a projected estimate that women will represent approximately 39% of the national full-time labour force by 1982, related goals have been set for all major occupational categories and groups in the Commission/Department.

"Significant progress towards the ultimate objectives of our five year plan is already evident in this very first year of implementation", Mr. Cullen said.

For further information:

Marie-Hélène Boyle, 996-1432

APPENDIX I

SELECTED STATISTICAL DATA

1. SENIOR EXECUTIVE CATEGORY

Total female population September 30, 1972 - 1
Total female population September 30, 1976 - 3
Female separations during period 1976/1977 - 1
Female appointments during period 1976/1977 - 1
Total female population September 30, 1977 - 3

2. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT CATEGORY % REPRESENTATION

	1976		1977	
<u>GROUP</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
CR 05	30.1	69.9	28.6	71.4
Total Category	20.9	79.1	19.8	80.2

3. TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

	<u>MALE TRAINING</u>	<u>FEMALE TRAINING</u>	<u>TOTAL TRAINING</u>
1972/73	79.1 (\$781,947)	20.9 (\$206,427)	\$ 988,374
1975/76	53.7 (\$839,980)	46.3 (\$723,849)	\$1,563,829
1976/77	53.3 (\$703,650)	46.7 (\$617,122)	\$1,320,772

4. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FOREIGN SERVICE CATEGORY % REPRESENTATION

	1972 UIC & MID		1976 UIC & MID		1977 CEIC	
	1972 UIC & MID		1976 UIC & MID		1977 CEIC	
	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES
PM 01	327	134	292	157	359	280
02	2707	796	3595	1765	3477	1814
03	823	88	1202	248	1252	306
04	404	27	632	68	646	80
05	182	5	313	36	343	56
06	119	3	202	12	220	15
07	32	0	82	0	86	3
	(70.9)	(29.1)	(65.0)	(35.0)	(56.2)	(43.8)
	(77.3)	(22.7)	(67.1)	(32.9)	(65.7)	(34.3)
	(90.3)	(9.7)	(82.9)	(17.1)	(80.4)	(19.6)
	(93.7)	(6.3)	(90.3)	(9.7)	(89.0)	(11.0)
	(97.3)	(2.7)	(89.7)	(10.3)	(86.0)	(14.0)
	(97.5)	(2.5)	(94.4)	(5.6)	(93.6)	(6.4)
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(93.6)	(3.4)
AS 01	34	8	77	80	74	84
02	54	14	86	68	86	76
03	55	7	77	20	73	27
04	45	4	39	11	42	10
05	32	2	59	8	47	7
06	19	0	25	2	31	2
07	14	0	21	1	22	1
08	3	0	10	0	9	0
	(81.0)	(19.0)	(49.0)	(51.0)	(46.8)	(53.2)
	(79.4)	(20.6)	(55.8)	(44.2)	(53.1)	(46.9)
	(88.7)	(11.3)	(79.4)	(20.6)	(73.0)	(27.0)
	(91.8)	(8.2)	(78.0)	(22.0)	(80.8)	(19.2)
	(94.3)	(5.7)	(88.1)	(11.9)	(87.0)	(13.0)
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(92.6)	(7.4)	(93.9)	(6.1)
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(95.5)	(4.5)	(95.7)	(4.3)
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)

5. During the period of September 30, 1976 - September 30, 1977 a sampling of female representation gains indicates the following:

GROUP

AS	2.53	percentage point increase
FI	4.3	percentage point increase
IS	5.8	percentage point increase
OM	1.1	percentage point increase
PM	2.0	percentage point increase

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

- 226 Female employees received acting appointments to higher level positions during this period.
- 44 of these acting appointments were female Administrative Support employees acting in officer positions.

PROMOTIONS

- 63 female Administrative Support employees were promoted to officer level positions.
- 3 women were promoted to the highest level of the PM Category.
- 3 additional women were promoted to the second highest level of the PM Category.
- 1 woman became the only person at the highest level of the PE Category.

DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMS

- 8 of 21 Career Assignment Program participants are women.
- The first graduate of the Commission/Department Middle Management Development Program was a woman.
- 3 of 4 participants in the Administrative Trainee Program are women.
- 7 of 15 participants on the Commission/Department Professional Accounting Development Program are women.



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Tabling of the Immigration
Regulations

Date
Sujet

March 8, 1978
78-17



Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen today tabled the Regulations which will come into effect with the new Immigration Act upon proclamation April 10.

The Act and Regulations tie immigration to long-term demographic planning and Canadian labour market needs through changes in selection criteria and the establishment of a closer working arrangement with the provinces.

... 2

The Regulations outline changes in the selection criteria which shift the emphasis from education to practical training and experience in the assessment of immigrants according to the point system. Employment-related factors now make up almost half of the total possible rating points that can be awarded. For example, vocational training and job experience together account for a maximum of 23 points, while the maximum for education has dropped from 20 to 12 points.

The Minister pointed out that members of the family class and retirees do not have to satisfy the detailed criteria of the point system. Family class applicants will still have to meet basic health and character standards and will need written statements promising the support of their Canadian sponsors for as long as ten years.

Retired persons will be selected under general criteria regarding their intended destination in Canada, the presence of friends or relatives there, and on personal suitability and financial stability.

Refugees seeking resettlement in Canada will be assessed against the factors in the point system but will not receive a point rating. Instead, the assessment will be used to evaluate their prospects for successfully adapting to Canadian life, taking into consideration the amount of settlement assistance available to them from government or private sources in this country.

The Regulations establish a broad priority system for the processing of immigrant visa applications. Under this system, members of the family class, refugees, and members of groups designated as deserving humanitarian treatment will receive the highest priority.

One group particularly affected by the new Regulations will be visitors intending to study or work temporarily in Canada. As of April 10, these people will have to obtain their employment or student authorizations and visas from a Canadian government office abroad before they will be admitted.

"At the moment," said Mr. Cullen, "would-be temporary workers or students from most countries can come to Canada without examination at our offices abroad, obtain entry as tourists, and then apply to change their status once employment or a course of studies has been arranged."

"As a result," Mr. Cullen said, "there is a substantial pool of visitors in Canada seeking work at a time when employment opportunities for Canadians are in short supply. Requiring that authorizations and visas be issued abroad will result in better functioning of the labour market."

The provisions governing students reflect the desire of the provinces to have foreign students meet all the requirements for acceptance at an institution of learning before coming to Canada. Under new provisions in the Regulations, foreign students will not be permitted to change either their course of study or the institution they attend without government authorization.

Following established government policy of making jobs available to Canadians and permanent residents first, the Regulations require that employers register their needs at a Canada Manpower Centre before being allowed to recruit foreign workers. Furthermore, the possibility of training Canadians will be taken into consideration in determining whether an employment authorization should be issued. Once the government has approved the issuance of an employment authorization, it will be valid only for the particular job and period of time specified.

Normally, student or employment authorizations will not be transferable to other jobs or institutions. Visitors already in Canada will not be allowed to change their status from student to worker or vice versa. Further, tourists will not usually be allowed to take work or enroll in educational institutions, and visitors wishing to immigrate to Canada will still be required to apply for permanent resident status from outside the country.

There will be exemptions to these Regulations to allow dependants of persons legally in Canada for purposes other than tourism -- such as military personnel, business people, and diplomats -- to apply for student or employment authorizations without having to leave Canada. Foreign students will also be able to apply in Canada for part-time employment, but the decision on whether this will be authorized will continue to depend on the availability of Canadian citizens and permanent residents for the jobs in question.

The new Regulations expand on the refugee provisions in the Act by establishing a refugee sponsorship program whereby Canadian groups and organizations can assist the admission and resettlement of refugees and other persecuted and displaced people.

One of the major factors in determining whether or not a refugee will be admitted to Canada is the prospects for successful settlement of the individual. Under this new program, sponsoring groups will be able to facilitate the entry and adaptation of such

persons by providing immediate material assistance such as food, clothing and accommodation, as well as longer-term moral support in the form of counselling and orientation to Canadian life, and individual care and attention that cannot be given through government services.

"Such assistance will enhance the chances of many refugees who might not otherwise be accepted, and make resettlement easier while allowing sponsoring groups to express their humanitarian concern in concrete terms," the Minister said.



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78-18

March 20, 1978

Date
Sujet



A three-year Adult Occupational Training Agreement, aimed at increasing and improving skilled manpower in the Province of Ontario, has been signed by Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen and Ontario Minister of Colleges and Universities, Harry Parrott.

This agreement amends the existing agreements which were signed on December 6, 1967. Under this new instrument, the Federal Government will make available for fiscal year 1978-79 \$102,819,000 for the purchase of adult occupational training courses from the Province's Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology and from such other training centres as are mutually agreed upon. While Canada has agreed to make available a minimum provision of funds over the three-year period in the amount of \$272,073,000, the total amount to be made available in this respect will depend upon such factors as employment growth in Ontario, the size of the province's total labour force and the consumer price index. In addition, allowance funds for trainees who are not eligible for Unemployment Insurance benefits will also be made available once referral to training has actually been made.

In addition to the foregoing, the agreement also makes provision for \$25,200,000 for the conduct of Industrial Training in Ontario in fiscal year 1978-79, and for unspecified amounts to be made available by the Federal Government in each of the two succeeding years. Although the general policy remains intact that training-in-industry is primarily a responsibility of the employer, contracts with employers may be undertaken in cases of skill shortage where it would be in Canada's interest to encourage training.

The agreement between Canada and Ontario acknowledges that both of these programs can be fully effective only where the closest consultation and co-operation exists between the two jurisdictions in the planning, implementation and conduct of activities.

Both parties agree that the needs of the labour market and the skill requirements of trainees constitute the basic criteria for designing curriculum and determining the type and method of training to be used. The importance of increasing both the effectiveness and efficiency of programs of this magnitude is clearly recognized and, as a means of providing further impetus in this direction, an amount of \$1,400,000 will be made available in the first fiscal year of the agreement, for training improvement projects, and further amounts will also be allocated to these ends in the two subsequent years.

It is recognized both by Canada and Ontario that there is a need for flexibility in response to the skill demands of individual citizens in the context of labour market demand, and innovative projects will continue to be mounted as particular needs become apparent in this respect.



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APR 27 1978
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April 10, 1978
78-19

Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen today announced appointments to the new Refugee Status Advisory Committee, established by the new Immigration Act which was proclaimed today.

Those appointed are Reverend Wilbur K. Howard, former Moderator of the United Church of Canada; Kalmen Kaplansky, Director of the Canadian Branch of the International Labour Office; Mrs. R. William Lawson, former Executive Director of the Ottawa Social Planning Council; and Max Wershof, former Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and former Canadian ambassador. The appointment of members of the public to the Committee is a departure from past policy under which refugee claims were considered by an interdepartmental committee composed solely of government officials.

Also on the committee will be two representatives of the Employment and Immigration Commission and an official of the Department of External Affairs. The representative in Canada of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees will attend all committee meetings as an observer and advisor.

As a signatory to the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, Canada has an obligation to set up procedures to deal with refugee claims within her boundaries. The new Act establishes a formal system for dealing with people in Canada who claim to be refugees, providing them with certain basic rights against arbitrary return to countries where their lives or freedom may be threatened.

The role of the Refugee Status Advisory Committee will be to advise the Minister on individual claims to refugee status. Persons considered by the Committee to be refugees will normally be given permanent resident status in Canada. Those rejected by the Committee will be able to apply for a redetermination of their claim by the independent Immigration Appeal Board.

In making the announcement, Mr. Cullen said that the establishment of the Refugee Advisory Committee, together with the other provisions on refugees contained in the new Act, underlines the leading role played by Canada in protecting refugees. For further information call 996-1496.



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APR 27 1978

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Pour publication

Project

April 11, 1978

Date
Sujet

Summer Job Corps

78-20

The Honourable Bud Cullen, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today outlined operational plans for the Summer Job Corps, a \$12 million component of the Canada Summer Youth Employment Program, (previously known as Student Summer Employment and Activities Program) which will create close to 5,700 jobs or 67,000 weeks of work for young Canadians this summer.

The program, which is part of the Federal Government's employment strategy for 1978, will fund about 650 projects distributed among the provinces and territories.

Twenty departments will be active participants in the program although all the jobs created will be outside the Public Service. The departments or agencies sign contracts with selected qualified project leaders who then become the employers. The projects will be implemented between April and September 1 and are expected to extend over a period of from eight to 14 weeks. Grants to individual projects are restricted to a maximum of \$50,000.

All positions will be filled by the project leaders through Canada Manpower Centres for Students/Canada Employment Centres for Students. Salaries will be in accordance with the minimum wage in each province.

Most of the 5,700 jobs will be created in areas with the highest rates of unemployment.

The young people will be hired to engage in activities related to the responsibilities and concerns of the federal departments and agencies involved. They will work on projects dealing with energy conservation, prevention of juvenile delinquency, promoting awareness of environmental problems, and the promotion of physical fitness.

The objectives of the Summer Job Corps are in keeping with government priorities with respect to youth employment and are designed to give young people practical work experience and training.

For further information call:

Marie-Hélène Boyle, 996-3739

SUMMER JOB CORPS PROGRAM (S.J.C.P.)

<u>DEPARTMENT</u>	<u>NUMBER OF JOBS</u>
Agriculture Canada	375
Central Mortgage & Housing	138
Consumer & Corporate Affairs	325
National Health & Welfare	124
Justice	88
Solicitor General	714
Regional Economic Expansion	109
Public Works	30
Communications	156
Energy, Mines & Resources	470
Fisheries & the Environment	252
Industry, Trade & Commerce	541
National Capital Commission	36
National Research Council	36
Secretary of State	558
Indian Affairs & Northern Development	1,245
Employment & Immigration Commission	95
National Museums of Canada	237
Transport Canada	74
Canadian Transport Commission	75
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TOTAL	5,678

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April 12, 1978Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen announced today that Memoranda of Understanding concerning the Commonwealth Caribbean Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program were signed with the governments of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Barbados, during his recent trip to the Caribbean. Mr. Cullen has signed the Memorandum with Grenada in Ottawa and will be signing with the West Indian Associated States and Montserrat here within the next few days.

The Memorandum of Understanding recognizes the regular nature of the Program and dispels anxieties of Canadian employers and Caribbean governments that the program would be discontinued. The Memorandum will remain in force for a three-year period and may be extended with mutual consent.

"The basic principles for the movement of workers are firmly established in the Memorandum, which will result in more orderly management of the Program. It provides that workers will be employed in the Canadian agricultural sector only during periods when Canadian workers are not available, to be determined by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. Also, it assures that workers receive adequate accommodation and remuneration as well as fair and equitable treatment," Mr. Cullen said.

The Memorandum formalizes a program which has been in operation since 1966, allowing workers from the Caribbean Islands to enter Canada temporarily to fill jobs in agriculture if workers are not available in Canada. Last year, some 4,400 Caribbean workers entered Canada under the program, compared with 4,875 in 1976. Fewer workers were admitted in 1977 because of the increased availability of Canadian workers.

"Because of the seasonal nature and urgency of the work to be performed, it is expected that the demand for offshore workers will continue during peak periods in agriculture in 1978," Mr. Cullen said.

APR 27 1978



Employment and
Immigration Canada

Emploi et
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Gouvernement
du Canada

news release **communiqué**

April 13, 1978

78-22

Employment and Immigration charts pinpoint 200 campus programs in Canada

Construction, dentistry and law are three of the more than 200 courses taught at major campuses across Canada. Employment and Immigration Canada lists them all in a set of wall charts that give students and counsellors an instant picture of the variety of choice.

The charts, called Institution Programs 1978, pinpoint programs at 241 post-secondary institutions, show the length of courses and the degree or certificate awarded.

This fourth edition of Institution Programs comes in seven regional charts the size of road maps. It is available at secondary schools, Canada Manpower Centres/Canada Employment Centres, public libraries, and on campuses.

High school students on their way to college, college students seeking new options, and adults planning a return to school study the charts for an overview of offerings before they turn to individual institution calendars for detailed program descriptions.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

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Subject

April 17, 1978

Date
Sujet

78-24



The Minister of Employment and Immigration, the Honourable Bud Cullen today announced that the Job Experience Training Program (JET) of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission has proved to be a successful model for the Employment Tax Credit Program, a hiring incentive program administered by the Commission.

"Originally, the Commission hoped that the JET Program would place about 6,000 youths in jobs for nine weeks this winter," Mr. Cullen said. "At the current placement rate, between 19,000 and 20,000 young people will have found work through JET by May 31 when the program ends."

The JET Program, which has been run on a pilot project basis for two years, was expanded last October as a means of providing unemployed young people with up to 26 weeks of subsidized employment until the Employment Tax Credit Program could be put into operation. JET provides a subsidy of 50 per cent of wages paid with a maximum federal contribution of \$1.50 per hour. The program focuses on those between the ages of 15 and 24 who have been out of school between three and 24 months.

"We see the success of this program as an indication of what the Employment Tax Credit Program will be able to accomplish," Mr. Cullen said.

The Honourable Jean Chrétien announced the development of the new Employment Tax Credit Program in January and it was introduced on March 8th. The Employment Tax Credit Program is designed to provide jobs to unemployed Canadians by providing a tax advantage to employers who hire the unemployed to fill newly created jobs which are in addition to their normal work force.

Mr. Cullen also praised the private sector for its participation in JET.

"The co-operation and goodwill of employers in helping young people gain essential work experience and the help of the Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade and similar community organizations in administering the program have been most gratifying."

For further information contact: 996-1432



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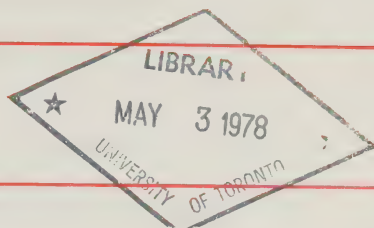
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April 19, 1978
78-23

Date
Sujet



The appointment of Isidore C. Pollack, C.M., Q.C., a prominent Quebec City lawyer, businessman and former diplomat, as Chairman of the Canada Employment and Immigration Advisory Council was announced today by Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen.

The Council, which replaces the Canada Manpower and Immigration Council and the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee, will be established under the terms of Bill C-27, the legislation which created Employment and Immigration Canada in August, 1977.

"Because the mandate of the new Council will extend into labour market development, employment services, unemployment insurance and immigration, it will be able to provide more comprehensive and effective advice on the Canadian labour market," said Mr. Cullen.

The purpose of the Council is to advise the Minister on all matters relating to his duties and responsibilities and to help ensure that the views of all Canadians be given balanced consideration in the formulation of policies and programs of the Commission.

"I attach the highest importance to the role the new Advisory Council will play in terms of the government's approach to cooperation with the private sector in general, and labour and management in particular," the Minister said.

The purview of the Council will not be strictly confined to national economic and social goals. Its composition will be such that it will be able to respond to and advise the Minister on the particular requirements of the various regions of the country.

"I see the Council as a pertinent collector and disseminator of information", Mr. Cullen said, "This information will help me evaluate existing programs or propose areas for development in the future,"

Mr. Pollack was a Commander in the Royal Canadian Navy during the Second World War, and in 1945 was appointed a member of the Canadian Naval Mission in London, England. He joined the Department of External Affairs in 1947 and was Secretary-General to the Canadian delegation at the United Nations in 1950.

In 1951, he joined his Quebec City family department store business, where he remained as president and managing director until 1969. He returned to the practice of law that year joining the Quebec City firm of Létourneau, Stein, Marseille, Bienvenue, Delisle and LaRue.

Since January 1, 1978, he has opened his own law office in Montreal.

Mr. Pollack was a member of the former Canada Manpower and Immigration Council and has served as Chairman of the National Design Council. He was Chairman of the Task Force which last year recommended a new Canadian Ports Policy and sweeping changes in the administration of Canada's ports.



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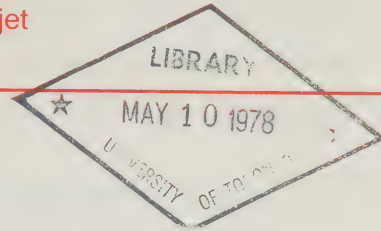
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For Release

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Pour publication

Project

April 25, 1978
78-25

Date
Sujet



A three-year Adult Occupational Training Agreement, aimed at increasing and improving skilled manpower in Manitoba, has been signed by Bud Cullen, Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada, and Manitoba Minister of Education Keith Cosens.

This agreement replaces one that was signed in the spring of 1975. Under this new agreement, the federal government will make \$12,721,000 available for the fiscal year 1978-79 for the purchase of adult occupational training courses from Manitoba's community colleges and from such other training centres as are mutually agreed upon.

Although Canada has agreed to make available a minimum of \$35,009,000 over the next three years, the actual amount will be determined by such factors as the consumer price index, employment growth in Manitoba, the size of the province's labour force and identified priority needs.

In addition, allowance funds for trainees who are not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits will also be available once referral to training has actually been made.

The agreement also makes provision for an additional \$3,934,000 for the conduct of industrial training in Manitoba in 1978-79 and for unspecified amounts to be made available by the federal government in each of the two succeeding years.

The Canada-Manitoba agreement acknowledges that both programs can be fully effective only where the closest consultation and co-operation exist between the two jurisdictions in the planning, implementation and conduct of activities.

Both governments agree that the needs of the labour market and the skill requirements of trainees constitute the basic criteria for designing curriculum and determining the type and method of training to be used. The importance of increasing both the effectiveness and efficiency of programs of this magnitude is clearly recognized.

It is recognized both by Canada and by Manitoba that there is a need for flexibility in response to skill requirements of individuals in the context of labour market demand, and innovative projects will continue to be mounted as particular needs become apparent in this respect.



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May 9, 1978
78-26

Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Canada will contribute approximately \$85 million over the next three years towards the cost of adult training programs administered by it and the Nova Scotia Department of Education.

This announcement was made today by Bud Cullen, Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada, and George Mitchell, provincial Minister of Education.

"Close to \$13.5 million per year has been designated for spending on institutional training programs such as upgrading, apprenticeship, and skill courses," stated Carmen Moir, Deputy Minister of Education for the province.

"Over 9,000 Nova Scotians will benefit from this type of training in the coming 12 months," he added.

J. P. LeBlanc, Director General of Employment and Immigration Canada for the Nova Scotia Region commented that, "In addition to this direct payment to the province, Employment and Immigration will be contributing over \$9.2 million per year in income support and training allowances."

Industrial on-the-job training programs will receive \$5.1 million in 1978-79 to assist employers with new employees or with the retraining of present staff. Approximately 5,200 workers in the primary industries and manufacturing sectors will be assisted this year.

"A further \$300,000 in 1978-79 will be used for improvements to existing training programs and the development of courses to meet our future labour market needs," Mr. Moir stated.

The terms of this training agreement were drafted through the recommendations of the Federal-Provincial Manpower Needs Committee which is responsible for developing the plans for the most effective utilization of this funding.



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Employment and Immigration

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Publication

For Release

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May 9, 1978
Young Canada Works
78-27

Date
Sujet



The Honourable Bud Cullen, Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada, today announced approval for seven Young Canada Works projects for the constituencies of Nickel Belt and Sudbury.

The projects are supported by a \$500,000 special allocation for the Sudbury Basin, which is in addition to regular Young Canada Works funding. This special allocation was established because of the serious student unemployment expected in the Sudbury area as a result of large lay-offs by INCO Ltd. and Falconbridge Mines Ltd.

Of the projects announced, the most significant is a land reclamation project. One hundred and thirty-nine students will be employed to seed and repair close to 600 acres of barren, publicly owned land adjacent to the major roads leading into Sudbury, collect and test soil samples and take action to improve the soil and rehabilitate sites damaged by heavy industrial activity.

Two local members of Parliament, James Jerome (Liberal - Sudbury) and John Rodriguez (NDP - Nickel Belt), have been working closely together and have actively supported the development of the land reclamation project.

The project is also being supported by two levels of government. The Regional Municipality of Sudbury is contributing \$53,620 and the federal government's contribution is \$177,000.

Other projects approved for the Sudbury area and supported by the **special student allocation** are:

<u>Projects</u>	<u>No. of Jobs</u>
Environment Improvements	13
Estaire au travail	5
Industrial Park Roadside and Drainage Improvements	5
Fundamental and Applied Research in Chemistry	12
Enhancement of Urban Food Production in Sudbury	3
Cinéma d'été en français à Sudbury	4

Additional projects to make use of the balance of the funds will be announced shortly.

For further information contact:

Valerie Bachynsky, 996-3739



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For Release

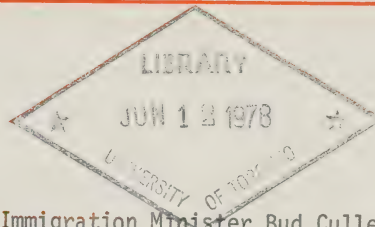
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May 16, 1978

Date
Sujet

78-28



Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen today announced a special program to admit up to 100 Argentine political prisoners and their families to Canada as refugees.

"The situation of these political prisoners is extremely desperate," said Mr. Cullen. "Some will be permitted to leave Argentina if they can obtain visas for other countries."

The Minister said the program is in addition to the current South American refugee program and that those selected will be subject to careful screening. Processing priority will be given to applicants with relatives in Canada and to those sponsored by reputable Canadian groups under the new refugee sponsorship system.

Mr. Cullen noted that several organizations have approached him recently to express their concern over the plight of political prisoners in South America. He expressed hope that these groups would consider offers of resettlement assistance under the sponsorship system.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

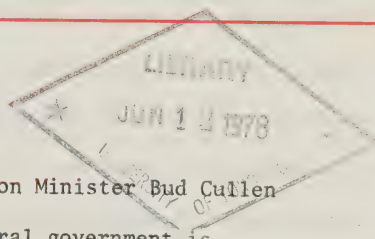
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Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

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May 17, 1978
Foreign Performers in Canadian
Orchestras
78-29

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen
today denied reports that the federal government is
assuming artistic responsibility in the hiring of foreign
performers for Canadian orchestras.

Mr. Cullen's denial was contained in a letter
to Toronto Symphony music director Andrew Davis, who was
quoted as saying that the new immigration law would force
orchestras to continue Canadian auditions for talent even
if the initial Canadian search fails. Mr. Davis was also
under the impression that foreign performers, if hired,
would be restricted to one-year contracts.

Mr. Cullen said this was not so.

"In the case of our Canadian orchestras, our principal concern is that Canadian musicians receive fair consideration to fill vacancies," Mr. Cullen said in his letter. "I have no intention of questioning the qualifications of musicians selected by orchestras nor do I want to judge whether there are Canadians of adequate merit available. Once appropriate auditions have taken place and a decision is taken by an orchestra to import talent from abroad, my officials will assist with the application of immigration requirements."

Mr. Cullen said musicians hired for short periods would be issued employment authorizations and musicians hired for permanent positions would be treated as immigrants.

A copy of Mr. Cullen's letter to Mr. Davis is attached.

For further information call: 996-1496

Mr. Andrew Davis
Music Director & Conductor
Toronto Symphony Orchestra
215 Victoria Street
5th Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M5B 1V1

Dear Mr. Davis:

In a recent press report you were quoted as being concerned that the new immigration policy regarding the admission of foreign entertainers, particularly orchestra musicians, may be leading to state control of talent. I am writing to clarify for you our policy and practices concerning the entry of entertainers, with the intent of reassuring you about our objectives in this field.

In my press release of July 8, 1977 (copy attached), I indicated there was "no intention of preventing Canadians from working with or seeing the best talent available whether Canadian or foreign". This intention remains intact. The objective throughout the extensive consultations with all sides of the industry has been to develop a policy which balances this intention with the legitimate desire of the Canadian Government to provide a climate which fosters the development of Canadian artists and the entertainment industry which supports them. The efforts of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra to train and develop young Canadian musicians are to be commended, and it is my hope that other orchestras will undertake such developmental work.

Based on comments I have received and the consultations which have taken place between my officials and the industry, I am confident that this balanced approach has strong support within Canada. These consultations have resulted in the new provisions in the immigration law, which enable us to give effect to these objectives, being implemented with a minimum of problems for all concerned. I was thus surprised to note your concern that these provisions may be a prelude to some form of state control of talent. After reflecting upon your remarks, it would seem that they stem from a fear that there will be periodic re-appraisals, whenever you have recruited a musician from outside Canada, at which time government officials will re-examine your staffing decision. I wish to assure you it has never been our intention to proceed in that way.

In the case of orchestras, our principal concern is that Canadian musicians receive fair consideration to fill vacancies. To

determine this we examine the auditioning process to ensure that Canadian musicians have a fair opportunity to be considered. Once that has been determined, as it has in the case of the Toronto Symphony, then the decision as to who is hired rests with the orchestra. I have no intention of questioning the qualifications of musicians selected by orchestras nor do I want to judge whether there are Canadians of adequate merit available.

Once auditions have taken place and a decision is taken by an orchestra to import talent from abroad, my officials will assist with the application of the immigration requirements. If it is your desire that the foreign musician take on his or her assignment for only a short period of time, then my officials will issue an employment authorization. If the orchestra is offering a permanent position and the applicant wants to enter on that basis, then my officials will deal with the applicant as an immigrant.

I hope this clarification of our policy and practices reassures you that our intentions and the method by which we achieve them are both worthwhile and practical. I am sending a copy of this letter to the Canadian Association of Orchestras for the information of all its members.

Yours sincerely,

Bud Cullen



Office of the Minister
Manpower and Immigration

Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

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Date
Sujet

July 8, 1977
77-20

Manpower and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen, after consultation with Secretary of State John Roberts, announced today the government's intention to introduce measures to regulate more closely the entry of foreign entertainers coming to Canada for short-term engagements.

"At present," Mr. Cullen said, "foreign entertainers come to Canada for engagements regardless of whether qualified Canadians are available or not. The rules that Canadian entertainers face when seeking work in foreign countries are much less generous."

Mr. Cullen emphasized that the new system will be designed to support the development of Canada's entertainment industry and to benefit Canadian performing artists. "I want to make it clear," Mr. Cullen said, "that my department has no intention of preventing Canadians from working with or seeing the best talent available whether Canadian or foreign." In addition, he commented, "large touring groups such as big bands and dance companies will be exempt from the new provisions as will star performers in all sectors of the industry."

This policy will be implemented through the new employment visa regulations which will be made once the immigration legislation now before Parliament becomes law.

Once the new Regulations have been approved, Canada Manpower will have to be satisfied that employers have given due consideration to available Canadian talent before giving a contract to a foreign performer. In making these determinations, the department will depend on the co-operation of and advice from groups in the community such as unions, employer organizations and cultural associations. Consultations with some of these bodies have commenced and coverage of other groups will take place over the next few weeks so that the detailed requirements and administrative arrangements can be established well in advance of the coming into effect of the new rules.



Minister
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Publications

For Release

Pour publication

Subject

May 23, 1978

Date
Sujet

Advertising for
Unemployment Insurance

FACT SHEET 1

Unemployment Insurance

surveys results of ad campaigns

The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission has mounted a public opinion survey program to measure the effects of extensive Unemployment Insurance advertising.

Three studies costing \$31,500 involved more than 5,000 personal interviews nationally, Employment and Immigration Minister Canada Bud Cullen told a Commons committee today.

The first study, in September 1977, measured the public climate for the program before any advertising was launched. Then, in October to December 1977, the Commission spent \$2 million in daily and weekly newspapers and on radio and television to explain extensive changes to the Unemployment Insurance Act.

A second study in January 1978 was designed to measure changes in public perception and reaction following this first advertising phase.

The first two studies, each with samples of over 2,000, were carried out by Contemporary Research Centre Limited.

Late in January, the Commission launched a second wave of advertising, in daily and weekly newspapers and on television, to warn against cheating the Unemployment Insurance program. The cost was \$1 million.

A third study, by the Canadian Gallup Poll Limited, using more than 1,000 personal interviews in April 1978, sought to measure the effects of this second advertising phase.

Substantially the same interviewing techniques and questionnaires were used in all three studies. The composition of each of the three samples was comparable and was representative of the Canadian adult population.

In addition to these public opinion measurements, technical advertising studies were carried out. Television commercials were measured by the "day-after recall" technique. Print ads were studied using the long-established Starch technique of readership measurement.

The Commission also surveyed more than 1,000 field employees to get their perceptions and those of claimants on the first phase of the advertising.

The English-language advertising campaigns were prepared by Vickers and Benson Limited. Cossette Associés prepared original French-language campaigns on parallel lines.



Minister
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May 23, 1978

Advertising for
Unemployment Insurance

Date
Sujet

FACT SHEET 2

Most Canadians favour
UI advertising approach,
surveys show

A majority of Canadians favour recent advertising warning against cheating Unemployment Insurance, according to reports tabled before a House of Commons committee today.

Employment and Immigration Canada Minister Bud Cullen made public the reports on three separate national public opinion surveys at the Commons committee studying the estimates for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

The studies, involving a total of over 5,000 personal interviews nationally, were carried out in September 1977, January 1978 and April 1978.

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The latest April 1978 study measured Canadians' attitudes to UI advertising warning about "cheating" the program. Among those who recalled the advertising unaided, 59 per cent favoured it, 28 per cent were opposed, 13 per cent were unsure.

Of those favouring the advertising, 20 per cent said it would inform or educate the public. Another 26 per cent favoured it for reasons generally connected with deterring cheaters.

When shown a typical "cheaters" print advertisement by UI, 40 per cent could recall having seen it. After seeing the sample advertising, 80 per cent of respondents said ads dealing with UI abuses were a good idea. Only 14 per cent disagreed.

Respondents viewing the sample "cheaters" advertisement were asked how necessary they felt it was that the UI program advise people about abuse. In total, 43 per cent said there was "a real need", while another 43 per cent felt there was "some need". Only 9 per cent believed there was no need, 4 per cent were unable to say.

Over 70 per cent Canadians approve of the way the UI program tried to get its message across in the advertisement shown to them. Seventeen per cent disapproved; 10 per cent were undecided.

From a list supplied of eight words or phrases, very few respondents selected negative phrases to describe the sample advertisement they were shown. The most frequently selected words or phrases were positive. For example: 40 per cent rated the ad "attention-getting"; 34 per cent said it was "needed"; 32 per cent said it was "honest"; 28 per cent said it was "convincing". Seven per cent selected "exaggerated" or "in bad taste"; 6 per cent "hard to believe" and only 5 per cent "too harsh".

The average respondent selected 1.59 phrases from the eight offered - 1.34 were positive; 0.25 were negative. So because only 32 per cent chose the word "honest", this does not mean that 68 per cent thought the advertisement was dishonest, for example. Most respondents chose one of the positive phrases to describe the advertisement.

Day after recall was used to measure the "hockey" theme commercial on cheating UI. The commercial achieved scores in the top 20 per cent of all commercials so tested.

Respondents felt the message was well communicated and understood. Most of those recalling the commercial were in sympathy with it. Two-thirds said they liked it, 20 per cent were indifferent to it and 14 per cent said they disliked it -- "a little" (11 per cent) "or very much" (3 per cent).

A key reason for favouring the commercial was the dislike the audience had of the people cheating UI, with the feeling that "something should be done about it".

Some 47 per cent of respondents in the April survey said they had seen any advertising for Unemployment Insurance in the past few months. Unaided recall of the "cheating" message was high -- 39 per cent played back the idea of "not cheating"; 22 per cent relayed the message "you will get caught if you cheat". Recall of the "cheating" message was higher in the April study than in its counterpart in January.

On three counts, of all Canadians Quebecers showed the most acceptance of the cheaters advertising. In terms of the ads being "a good idea" (87 per cent); ads being "needed" (92 per cent) and approval of the way the message was presented (77 per cent), they ranked first in five regions of Canada.

The Prairie provinces were consistently second, generally followed by the Maritimes, British Columbia and Ontario.

Unemployed people showed a similar acceptance of the advertising.

A higher percentage of unemployed people than Canadians as a whole thought the "cheaters" ads were a good idea. Again, a greater proportion of unemployed people thought there was a real, or some, need for this type of advertising, compared with all respondents. And as a group unemployed respondents were more favourable to the way in which the message was presented.

On all three counts, women favoured the idea, the need and the approach to the ads more than men.

French-speaking respondents everywhere in Canada consistently agreed with the "cheaters" campaign significantly more than their English-speaking fellow citizens. They found it a good idea (87 per cent vs. 77 per cent); felt it was needed (92 per cent vs. 85 per cent) and approved of the advertising approach (78 per cent vs. 71 per cent).

By age-group respondents between 25 and 34 years old ranked the campaign highest in terms of "good idea", "need" and the method used. Those 55 years and over ranked lowest in their view of the campaign.

Canadians with high school education rated the campaign more appropriate than either those with a public school education or less or those with some college or university education.

Respondents by income showed only marginal differences in their opinions of the campaign. The \$10,000 to \$20,000 annual income earners favoured the campaign more.

There were few variations when respondents' responses on the ads were tabulated by their occupation. The group registering the highest level of approval was sales and clerical.

Students' levels of approval were always lower than respondents as a whole.

The three studies cost a total of \$31,500. The September and January studies were carried out by Contemporary Research Centre Limited and involved samples of 2,013 and 2,041 respondents. The April study was handled by the Canadian Gallup Poll Limited and involved 1,035 respondents. Substantially the same interviewing techniques and questionnaires were used in all three studies. The composition of each of the three samples was comparable and was representative of the Canadian adult population.



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May 23, 1978

Date
Sujet

Advertising for
Unemployment Insurance

FACT SHEET 3

Canadians favour
stricter controls by UI

Canadians continue to favour stricter controls by Unemployment Insurance. This is shown in reports on three public opinion surveys released in Ottawa today.

Details of the three studies, carried out for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, were tabled by Employment and Immigration Canada Minister Bud Cullen at the House of Commons committee studying the Commission's estimates.

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In the three studies, carried out by a total of over 5,000 personal interviews last September, this January and April, well over eight out of 10 Canadians agreed strongly or somewhat with the statement: "Stricter controls are needed to ensure that benefits do not go to people who will not take a job".

Eight out of 10 respondents in the three studies felt that "many people take unfair advantage of unemployment insurance".

They said the new stiffer requirements to get unemployment insurance were a step in the right direction (April: 77 per cent; January: 77 per cent; September: 74 per cent).

However, over eight out of 10 agreed that "unemployment insurance is necessary in today's society".

About a quarter of the respondents in the three surveys felt "unemployment insurance is too strict about controlling payments".

When respondents who had recently applied for UI benefits were tabulated separately, their responses were almost the same -- except on the stricter control of payments, where up to 10 per cent more claimants felt control was too strict.

Three quarters of the respondents in all three surveys disagreed with the statement: "Anyone should be able to go on unemployment insurance when they feel like it because they have paid for it".

A majority disagreed with the statement: "Unemployment insurance does not pay enough money to meet the needs of the unemployed".

About half the respondents felt "there is an awful lot of red tape when you have to apply for unemployment insurance benefits".

About one in four agreed that "applicants for unemployment insurance are dealt with courteously".

When UI claimants' responses were tabulated separately, more commented unfavourably on red tape (60 per cent vs. 48 per cent) and the amount of benefits (43 per cent vs. 29 per cent). But more claimants felt applicants were dealt with courteously than did all respondents (33 per cent vs. 24 per cent). More felt people should be allowed to go on UI when they felt like it (25 per cent vs. 19 per cent).

Respondents were asked: "How well do you feel the unemployment insurance program is run? Do you think it is very well run, fairly well run or poorly run?"

From the first study in September 1977, there has been a steady improvement in the response. In the first study 47 per cent replied "very or fairly well run"; the response climbed to 56 per cent in January and 59 per cent in April. The number who replied "poorly run" has declined from 30 per cent in September to 26 per cent in April.

Recent claimants' views are significantly better than those of all respondents -- 57 per cent in September, 59 per cent in January and 63 per cent in April think the program is "very or fairly well run".

However, only a minority of respondents claim to know the Unemployment Insurance Commission "very or fairly well". From 30 per cent in September; the level climbed to 42 per cent in January and fell back to 37 per cent in April. The levels for UI recent claimants were 59 per cent; 64 per cent and 60 per cent.

Note: The questionnaire consistently referred to the UIC in all three studies, although the UIC had been replaced by the new corporate body, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, in August 1977. After 37 years, any introduction of the new corporate name would have confused respondents.

Respondents were asked their impression of UIC in all three studies. There has been little change in the "very or mostly favourable" category -- 27 per cent in September; 30 per cent in January and 26 per cent in April. At the same time, there has been little change in the "very or mostly unfavourable" category: 23 per cent; 24 per cent; 23 per cent. Similarly, there has been little change in the favourability ratings of most of the other institutions measured in the three surveys.

Basing entrance requirements on regional unemployment rates -- a program change introduced in December 1977 -- was one of the areas explained in UI advertising in October-December 1977.

Increasingly respondents rate this favourably -- September: 47 per cent; January: 55 per cent; April: 57 per cent.

The duration of UI benefits also varies, depending on regional unemployment rates. There has been little change in the proportion of Canadians who know that this is not the same everywhere -- except amongst those exposed to UI advertising or those who have recently applied for benefits.



Minister
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For Release

Pour publication

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June 8, 1978

Date
Sujet

78-31

The Honourable Bud Cullen, Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada, today confirmed that \$458 million - unchanged from last year - will be made available for a Government of Canada employment strategy during the current year. This will permit allocation of \$175 million to federal constituencies for the community-based portion of the Canada Works program. A further \$50 million is assigned to the Economic Growth Component of Canada Works and additional funds will be used to support the creation of jobs in activities of medium to long-term economic impact developed in consultation with the provinces.

Canada Works funds will be allocated to federal constituencies with emphasis on areas where unemployment is most severe. Each constituency will receive at least \$150,000 which is an increase from last year's minimum allocation of \$100,000.

The total allocations by province are as follows:

NEWFOUNDLAND	\$17,117,000
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	\$ 3,177,000
NOVA SCOTIA	\$11,073,000
NEW BRUNSWICK	\$15,733,000

QUEBEC	\$62,337,000
ONTARIO	\$22,351,000
MANITOBA	\$ 9,478,000
SASKATCHEWAN	\$ 8,357,000
ALBERTA	\$ 5,181,000
BRITISH COLUMBIA	\$16,372,000
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	\$ 2,878,000
YUKON	\$ 946,000

The allocations include \$17,322,000 for Inuit and status Indians and \$18,590,000 for other native people.

Canada Works applications must be postmarked not later than June 24, 1978 and approved projects may start between September and January 1979. Applications are available in Canada Manpower Centres/ Canada Employment Centres and Job Creation offices across the country.

Within the Canada Works program, the Economic Growth Component, funded at an additional \$50 million, represents an on-going effort to orient the program towards the support of permanent job creation in the private sector. The Economic Growth Component of Canada Works is new this year and will fund projects to stimulate longer term growth in specific regions and sectors of the economy.

Canada Employment and Immigration Commission officials are also consulting with the provinces on ways to use Canada Works funds to jointly develop large-scale projects with longer term economic objectives. Following the First Ministers' Conference in February, these discussions are focussing on forest management activities. In some instances, where activities are concentrated in identifiable constituencies, a portion of the constituency allocation may be used to support these projects.

For more information, contact:

Valerie Bachynsky

996-3739



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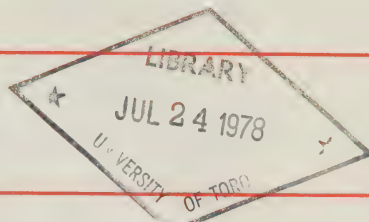
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June 30, 1978

78-32

Date
Sujet



A three-year adult occupational training agreement, geared to improving and increasing the skills of workers in New Brunswick's labour force, has been signed by the Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada, Bud Cullen, and New Brunswick's Minister of Labour and Manpower, Lawrence Garvie.

Under the agreement, which replaces existing agreements that expire this year, Employment and Immigration Canada will provide a minimum of \$34,063,000 to purchase adult occupational training courses from the province's community colleges and other such training centres previously agreed upon.

Under the pact, the federal government will make available \$11,511,000 for the fiscal year 1978-79, with the remainder to be made available over the second and third years of the agreement.

Although Canada has agreed to make available a minimum provision of funds over the three-year period, the total amount depends upon such factors as employment growth in the province of New Brunswick, and the size of the province's total labour force and the consumer price index.

In addition, allowance funds for trainees who are not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits will be made available once referral to training has actually been made.

Industrial training in New Brunswick will also benefit under the agreement, with \$4,558,000 allotted for the fiscal year 1978-79, and unspecified amounts to become available in the following two fiscal years.

Although the general policy remains that training-in-industry is primarily a responsibility of the employer, contracts with employers may be undertaken in cases of skill shortages where it would be in Canada's interest to encourage training.

Both Denis R. Demers, director general for Employment and Immigration Canada in New Brunswick, and Doug Stanley, deputy minister for Labour and Manpower, New Brunswick, acknowledged that the foregoing programs can be effective only where the closest consultation and co-operation exists between the two jurisdictions in the planning, implementation and conduct of activities. Mr. Demers and Mr. Stanley headed the negotiating teams leading up to the signing of the agreement.

The federal government and the Province of New Brunswick have both expressed the need for flexibility in response to the skill demands of individual citizens in the context of labour market requirements and it was through intensive study and negotiation that agreement was reached. Both levels of government have also agreed that innovative projects should continue to be mounted as particular needs become apparent.

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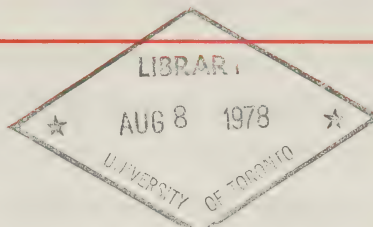
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July 20, 1978

78-33

Date
Sujet

A three-year Adult Occupational Training Agreement designed to increase the skill level of workers in Newfoundland has been signed by the Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada, Bud Cullen, and Newfoundland's Minister of Labour and Manpower, Joseph G. Rousseau, Jr. Under the new agreement Employment and Immigration Canada will contribute close to \$50 million over the three-year period towards institutional training in the province's vocational and technical schools and industrial training among employers.

During the fiscal year 1978-79, the federal contribution will consist of \$13,452,000 to purchase courses from the province's vocational and technical training institutions. Another \$2,500,000 has been allocated to encourage employers to provide training which will help alleviate skill shortages in various industries. An additional \$225,000 is provided under the agreement to fund the continued up-dating and improvement of vocational training courses.

The remaining funding will be made available over the second and third years of the agreement, based on a minimum guarantee and taking into consideration such factors as economic growth in Newfoundland during the life of the agreement, changes in the consumer price index and the size of the province's labour force.

In addition to the \$50 million for training, allowances will be provided for trainees who are not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits and who are referred by Employment and Immigration Canada.

The signing of this agreement culminates a series of meetings between federal and provincial officials which began in November, 1977.

Both Mr. Cullen and Mr. Rousseau agree that the consultation and co-operation that existed during the negotiation of the agreement must be continued during the next three years to ensure that the vocational training provided in Newfoundland is responsive to the needs of the labour market.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

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bject

July 14, 1978

Letter of Agreement
Canada - Prince Edward Island
78-34

Date
Sujet

A formal agreement concerning immigration to Prince Edward Island was signed in Charlottetown today by Bud Cullen, Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada, and George Proud, Minister of Labour, Prince Edward Island. Marc Lalonde, Minister of State for Federal-Provincial Relations, also signed the agreement.

Immigration is an area of shared federal-provincial jurisdiction under Canada's constitution and the provinces have indicated an interest in becoming more involved in immigration policies.

"A more dynamic and positive provincial role has been built into the new Immigration Act requiring the co-operation of all the provinces, and I am very pleased that Prince Edward Island has agreed to participate in these co-operative arrangements," Mr. Cullen said.

The agreement signed today establishes a joint federal-provincial immigration committee to consult on such matters as levels of immigration and policies involving people seeking to immigrate and work temporarily in Prince Edward Island. Also, the agreement provides the province with a role in the selection of entrepreneurs, academics, students and doctors.

"Over the years Prince Edward Island has received only a small percentage of the total immigration flow to Canada; nevertheless, this agreement is important in that it will provide for a more meaningful immigration program which will more closely reflect the social and economic needs of this province as well as Canada as a whole," Mr. Proud said.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

Government
Publications

For Release

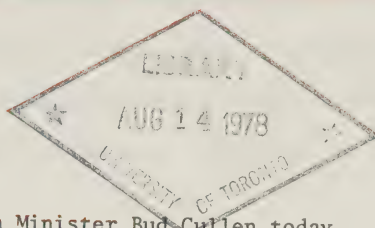
Pour publication

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July 28, 1978

78-35

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Curlen today announced appointments to the Special Advisory Board established under Section 41 of the new Immigration Act.

The Honourable Léo Cadieux, Minister of National Defence from 1967 to 1970, has been appointed chairman of the Board. The former Associate Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Canada, the Honourable Camillien (Camil) Noël, has been appointed vice-chairman and the third member is Mr. John Carson, currently the Dean of the Faculty of Administration at the University of Ottawa.

.../2

In accordance with Section 40 of the Act, this three-member Board will examine reports provided by the Minister and the Solicitor-General which, in their opinion, places "permanent residents" (immigrants who have not become Canadian citizens) in an inadmissible class on the grounds of subversive, criminal or terrorist activities.

The Board will examine the information submitted, give the persons concerned an opportunity to be heard, and recommend to Cabinet whether or not the persons should be deported. Cabinet will then make the final decision. In addition, section 42 of the Act authorizes the Board to advise the Minister at his request on those matters relating to the safety and security of Canada for which the Minister is responsible under the Immigration Act.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

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bject

July 14, 1978
78-36

Date
Sujet



A three-year adult occupational training agreement, aimed at improving and increasing the skills of workers in Prince Edward Island's labour force, has been signed by the Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada, Bud Cullen, and P.E.I.'s Minister of Labour, George Proud.

Under this agreement, effective April 1, 1978 to March 31, 1981, Employment and Immigration Canada will provide approximately \$10 million to purchase adult occupational training courses from the province's training centres and a further \$8 million to provide Islanders with income support while undergoing training.

Under the pact, the federal government will make available \$3.24 million for purchase of training during the fiscal year 1978-79, with the remainder to be made available over the second and third years of the agreement. It is expected a total of 2,500 Islanders will benefit from institutional training during the next 12 months.

Although Canada has agreed to make available a minimum amount of training funds over the three-year period, the actual amount depends upon such factors as employment growth in P.E.I, the size of the province's total labour force and the consumer price index.

In addition to the approximately \$18 million being made available for institutional training, a sum of \$1,361,000 has been allocated for the fiscal year 1978-79 to support industry-based training for approximately 1,500 Islanders. Funding levels for this program in the remaining two years of the agreement will be determined at a later date.

Although the general policy remains that training-in-industry is primarily a responsibility of the employer, contracts with employers may be undertaken in cases of skill shortages where it would be in Canada's interest to encourage training.

Both Ed Hutchinson, Director General for Employment and Immigration Canada in P.E.I., and Ken Brammer, Deputy Minister for the Department of Labour, P.E.I., acknowledge that the foregoing programs can be effective only where the closest consultation and co-operation exists between the two jurisdictions in the planning, implementation and conduct of activities. Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Brammer headed the negotiating teams leading up to the signing of the agreement.

The Honourable Bud Cullen and the Honourable George Proud have both expressed the need for flexibility in response to the skill demands of individual citizens in the context of labour market requirements and it was through intensive study and negotiation that agreement was reached.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

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Emploi et Immigration

Government
Publications

For Release

Pour publication

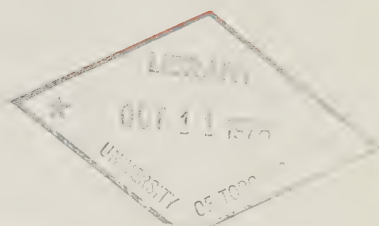
SEPTEMBER 1, 1978

Date
Sujet

LE 1^{ER} SEPTEMBRE 1978

C O R R E C T I O N

EMPLOYMENT STRATEGY SECTION
BACKGROUND PAPER #8
3RD PARAGRAPH
LAST LINE SHOULD READ



""HAVE BEEN OUT OF SCHOOL BETWEEN 3 AND 36 MONTHS.""

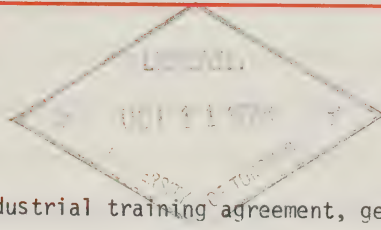
STRATÉGIE D'EMPLOI
DOCUMENT NO 8
3 IÈME PARAGRAPHE
DERNIÈRE LIGNE DEVRAIT SE LIRE

""QUI ONT QUITTÉ L'ECOLE DEPUIS TROIS À 36 MOIS.""

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

e
jectSeptember 14, 1978
78-37Date
Sujet

A three-year industrial training agreement, geared to improving and increasing the skills of workers in Alberta's labour force, has been signed by the Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada, Bud Cullen, Alberta Minister of Advanced Education and Manpower, Dr. A. E. Hohol, and Alberta Minister of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs, L. D. Hyndman.

Under the agreement, the Canada Manpower Industrial Training Program will provide \$4,500,000 during the 1978-79 fiscal year to assist Alberta employers to train, retrain, or upgrade workers. Training funds for the remaining two years of the agreement will be determined prior to each fiscal year, and will depend upon such factors as employment growth and labour force size in Alberta.

Although the general policy remains that training-in-industry is primarily a responsibility of the employer, the agreement recognizes that it is in Alberta's and Canada's interests to encourage training in areas of skill shortage by entering into contracts with employers.

The Canada Manpower Industrial Training Program can reimburse employers for most of the direct training costs of a training program, and also pay up to 85 per cent of the employee's wages while in training. The program is funded and administered by Employment and Immigration Canada, but Alberta Advanced Education and Manpower is responsible for ensuring the development of effective training plans, and for monitoring the quality and technical aspects of the training provided by employers.

Mr. Cullen and Dr. Hohol noted that the program can be effective only with the closest consultation and co-operation between the two jurisdictions in the planning, implementation and conduct of activities. Both ministers also expressed the need for flexibility in response to the skill demands of employers in the context of labour market requirements.

The agreement includes provision for the establishment of an Industrial Training Advisory Committee. The Committee will be made up of three representatives from each of the two governments and at least one representative each from employer and employee groups. Its duties will include reviewing and assessing industrial training needs in the province; developing priorities for the delivery of industrial training; and evaluating the training carried out under the program.

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

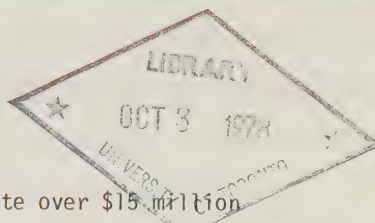
For Release

Pour publication

September 15, 1978

Subject

78-38

Date
Sujet

The federal government will contribute over \$15 million in the 1978-79 fiscal year to help upgrade the skills of Saskatchewan's labour force. The new three-year adult occupational training agreement was announced today by Bud Cullen, Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada and Dr. Don Faris, Saskatchewan's Minister of Continuing Education.

The agreement, replacing one that expired in March of this year, also guarantees a minimum federal contribution of \$9,208,000 for each of the last two years of the agreement. The exact amounts will depend upon a variety of economic factors, including Saskatchewan's employment opportunities, available labour pool and consumer price index.

For the 1978-79 fiscal year, the federal government has allocated \$11,986,000 for the purchase of mutually agreed upon institutional training. Most of these training programs will be provided through Saskatchewan's 3 institutes and 15 community colleges. In the same year, \$3,290,000 have been allocated for industrial training which may be contracted between Saskatchewan employers and Employment and Immigration Canada, with Saskatchewan involved in approving training plans.

The federal-provincial pact calls for close consultation and co-operation between the two jurisdictions in the planning and development of all activities covered by the Adult Occupational Training Agreement.

It also states that Employment and Immigration Canada and Saskatchewan agree that fulfilling the needs of the labour market relies heavily on the degree to which individuals can acquire the skills necessary to obtain satisfying and rewarding employment. Accordingly the agreement emphasizes flexibility in response to skill requirements of individuals.

In addition to the funding provided for institutional training, industrial training and training improvement programs, training allowances will be available to individuals who are not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits and who are accepted for programs covered under the agreement.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

at 4:00 pm EDT

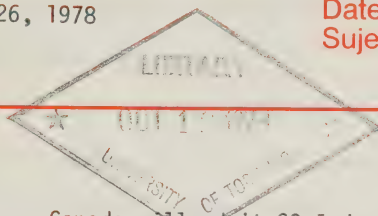
Pour publication

Subject

September 26, 1978

Date
Sujet

78-39



Canada will admit 20 Indochinese families a month from Thailand as refugees, and will contribute \$500,000 through the Canadian International Development Agency for relief operations in Thailand.

These two new measures were announced today by the Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson and Canada Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen as part of Canada's continuing effort to respond to the plight of Indochinese refugees in Thailand.

The \$500,000 contribution to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees brings Canada's total for humanitarian assistance and emergency relief for Southeast Asia to \$24 million, Mr. Jamieson said.

The task force's mandate is to make recommendations to labour, industry and governments on strategies to encourage greater mobility within the construction industry.

The task force was established by Mr. Cullen on the recommendation of the Construction Industry Development Council. The Council advises the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce about issues concerning the industry.

CONSTRUCTION MOBILITY TASK FORCE

MEMBERSHIP

MANAGEMENT

Mr. G. Durocher,
Director, Labour Relations,
Canadian Construction Assoc.,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Mr. R. Stollery,
President,
Poole Construction Limited,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Mr. R. Dicaire,
President,
St. Lawrence Interior Systems,
Montreal, Quebec.

Mr. Mark Stein, Co-Chairman,
Magil Construction Limited,
410 Gratton Street,
St. Laurent, Quebec.
H4M 2E3

LABOUR

Mr. J. McCambly,
Executive Secretary,
Advisory Board for the
Building Trades in
Canada - AFL-CIO,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Mr. J. Carruthers,
General Executive Board
Members,
United Brotherhood of
Carpenters and Joiners
of America,
Toronto, Ontario.

Mr. W.T. Weir,
Training Coordinator for
Canada,
United Association of
Plumbers and Pipefitters,
Delta, B.C.

Mr. E. MacNeil, Co-Chairman,
Representative,
Electrical Brotherhood of
Electrical Workers,
290 Ellsworth Avenue,
New Waterford, N.S.
B1H 2C9

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

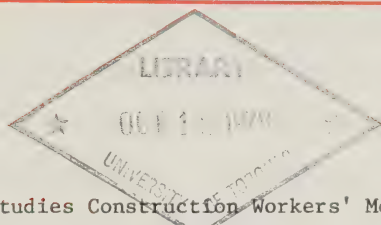
For Release

Pour publication

September 26, 1978

Date
Sujet

78-40



Task Force Studies Construction Workers' Mobility

Bud Cullen, Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada, today announced \$75,000 in federal funding for a one-year task force to study ways of improving the mobility of construction workers.

In the past, labour shortages in certain parts of the country have resulted in construction delays, cost overruns and the need to import foreign workers, even though unemployment remained high among Canadian construction workers. The task force will examine ways of ensuring that qualified Canadian workers are available to meet future demands.

Members of the joint industry-labour Task Force on Construction Mobility represent different segments of the construction industry across Canada. The committee is co-chaired by J. E. MacNeil of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Mark Stein of Magil Construction Ltd., Montreal. There are no government members on the Committee.

The new immigration program for Indochinese families follows a similar program to accept 50 families of Vietnamese small boat refugees each month, announced in January of this year. Since 1975, Canada has accepted more than 7,000 refugees from Southeast Asia.

Both federal Ministers emphasized the desperate plight of those who have fled into Thailand from Cambodia, and that special attention should be paid to this group which represents about 15 per cent of the more than 100,000 Indochinese refugees in Thailand. Refugees in Thailand include Vietnamese, Cambodians and Laotians.

Mr. Jacques Couture, Quebec's Immigration Minister, has offered to assist in selecting and resettling in Quebec over half of the families accepted under this new program in Thailand.

Mr. Cullen explained that the new program will concentrate on refugee families who are considered the most likely to become successfully settled in Canada, and that the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission is seeking the assistance of volunteer organizations and church groups to help them get established in Canada.

Mr. Cullen noted that committees had been established in various communities for the purpose of welcoming Indochinese refugees and assisting them in adjusting to their new life in Canada. The Minister expressed the hope that similar welcoming committees would be formed across the country.

In addition to this type of informal aid, Mr. Cullen pointed out that interested groups can also express their concern by participating in a program, established by the new Immigration Act and Regulations, under which Canadian organizations or groups of at least five Canadian citizens or permanent residents who are 18 or older can offer to "sponsor" one or more refugee families. Once accepted as sponsors, they undertake to provide both immediate material assistance and longer-term moral support and resettlement assistance.

Refugees formally sponsored in this way would be admitted over and above the 20 families a month provided for in the government's program. People or groups who are interested in assisting Indochinese refugees either informally or through the refugee sponsorship system can obtain further information through the nearest Canada Immigration Centre.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

October 2, 1978

Subject

Amendments to the Immigration
Regulations
78-41

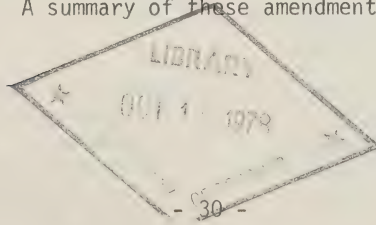
Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister

Bud Cullen today announced a number of minor changes to the Immigration Regulations which came into force with proclamation of the new Immigration Act last April.

The amendments -- which relate to passport requirements, visitor's visas and employment authorizations -- do not represent any significant departure from established immigration policies. "Rather," said the Minister, "they are refinements intended to remove unnecessary obstacles to the free flow of legitimate visitor traffic."

A summary of these amendments is attached.



Amendments to the Immigration Regulations

Employment Authorizations

Section 19 (3) (c) has been amended to

- permit spouses or unmarried children of holders of valid employment authorizations to apply for employment authorizations from within Canada.

This will permit implementation of a provision in the Canada-Quebec Agreement under which spouses of participants in international co-operation programs are to be allowed to take employment without some of the usual restrictions and formalities applicable to visitors working in Canada. It will also enable other provinces to include such provisions in their federal-provincial immigration agreements.

Section 20 (5) (b) has been added to

- permit immigration officers to grant employment authorizations to visitors provided for in a federal-provincial agreement, without the necessity of seeking the opinion of a Canada Employment Centre as to impact on the Canadian labour market.

This section has been added to permit the terms of federal-provincial immigration agreements to be fulfilled

Section 19 (1) (h) has been amended to

- exempt sales representatives selling to retail outlets in Canada from employment authorization requirements when seeking entry for less than 90 days.

The main impact of this will be to extend to American commercial representatives the same privileges enjoyed by Canadian commercial representatives working in the United States.

Section 19 (3) (1) has been added to

- enable performing artists who come to Canada solely for the presentation of their art to apply for their employment authorizations on arrival in Canada.

This will ease the admission of performers who are under contract to fulfill a guest engagement unrelated to other commercial activity, while maintaining control over others who might compete with Canadian performers for employment.

Section 19 (3) (m) has been added to

- enable foreign workers entering to repair equipment on an emergency basis to apply for their employment authorizations on arrival in Canada.

This will facilitate the admission of foreign technicians in circumstances where any delay could lead to partial or total shutdown of a Canadian plant, resulting in loss of employment for Canadian residents.

Amendments to the Immigration Regulations

Passport Requirements for Visitors

Section 14 (2) has been amended to

- eliminate the passport requirement for visitors who are

- . American citizens coming to Canada from any country,
- . U.S. permanent residents returning to the United States via Canada from visits to St. Pierre and Miquelon, and

. residents of Greenland.

- clarify the exemption relating to members of visiting armed forces.

U.S. citizens and permanent residents were already exempt when entering from the United States, but not when entering from other countries. This clears up an unnecessary complication, particularly for U.S. citizens transiting through Canadian airports after returning from holidays in the Caribbean.

Greenland residents (particularly Inuit) participate in traditional exchanges with northern Canadian residents, and requiring them to obtain passport for these visits imposed severe and needless difficulties.

The terminology has been adjusted to be consistent with the Visiting Forces Act.

Amendments to the Immigration Regulations

Visitor's Visas

Schedule II to Section 13 has been amended to

- eliminate the visitor's visa requirement for

- . American permanent residents entering Canada from St. Pierre and Miquelon,

This complements the amendment to Section 14 (2).

- . visiting armed forces,

This supplements the amendment to Section 14 (2).

- . holders of valid student or employment authorizations returning to Canada from casual visits to adjacent territory, and

Foreign students and temporary workers not exempted by Sched. II were having problems coming back into Canada after casual visits to the United States when their original visitor's visa was no longer valid. They had to reapply at a visa office in the U.S., causing inconvenience for them and needless work for the visa offices.

- . foreign diplomats and consular officers travelling in and out of Canada during their official posting here.

It is considered unnecessary to have diplomats and consular officers on posting in Canada obtain visas for return from short absences during their tenure here.

- require citizens of Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana and Uganda to obtain visitor's visas abroad before coming to Canada as visitors.

This is in keeping with an ongoing reduction of the number of visa-exempt countries. It will facilitate the entry of genuine visitors and will reduce the number of deportations, because visa holders pre-screened abroad rarely have immigration problems when they arrive in Canada. And, visa holders ordered excluded or deported at a port of entry have the right to appeal that order.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

Project

October 25, 1978
Annual Report, 1977-78

Date
Sujet

78-42

The Hon. Bud Cullen, Minister of Employment and Immigration today tabled in the House of Commons the Annual Report of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission for 1977-78.

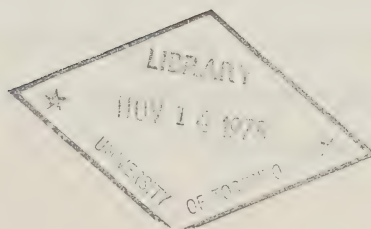
Highlights of the report include:

A total of 4,525,394 people registered or re-registered for work with Canada Employment Centres across Canada during 1977-78. This represents an increase of approximately 2 per cent over 1976-77.

Employers listed 1,157,477 job vacancies with Canada Employment Centres in 1977-78.

Canada Employment Centres made 3,236,757 employment referrals.

.../2



Canada Employment Centres made a total of 880,208 ~~regular~~ placements (more than one week's duration) and 179,357 casual placements (one week or less); included in these figures are the following student placements:

Regular Placements	173,618
Casual Placements	<u>65,718</u>
Total Student Placements	239,336

Under the Canada Farm Labour Pool program, 61 Pool offices across Canada made 98,000 permanent, seasonal and casual agricultural placements; these placements are not included in aforementioned placement data.

Through 245 community-based projects, the Outreach Program helped some 39,000 people find regular or casual jobs; some of these placements are also reflected in the Canada Employment Centre placement activity mentioned above.

The Commission spent a total of \$ 570 million under the Canada Manpower Training Program, institutional and industrial, for a total of approximately 300,000 adults who started training across Canada during 1977-78.

A total of 49,938 persons received various financial grants under the Canada Manpower Mobility Program for a total expenditure of \$10.5 million.

Under Phase 1 and 2 of the Canada Works Program, \$335 million was allocated, creating 75,200 jobs and supporting some 9,200 projects.

The Emergency Response Feature of the Canada Works Programs was utilized in five locations in 1977-78. Thirty-two projects were supported which created some 230 jobs at a committed cost of \$532,000.

Approximately 30,500 jobs were created under the Young Canada Works Program. Some 4,800 projects across Canada were supported at an allocated cost of \$46 million. The Summer Job Corps Program created approximately 5,300 jobs for youth with an overall expenditure of \$8.5 million.

Canada received 109,274 immigrants, a decrease of 23 per cent from the previous fiscal year. Of these, some 45,045 joined the labour force, as compared with 58,312 in 1976-77.

During the 15 month period, January 1, 1977, to March 31, 1978, approximately 5.5 million insurance decisions were made which resulted in issuing 27 million U.I. cheques totalling approximately \$4 billion to some 2.5 million claimants.

For the first time, U.I. funds were used during 1977-78 to keep people working in 22 pilot work-sharing projects across Canada involving 2,145 people.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

Government
Publications

For Release

Pour publication

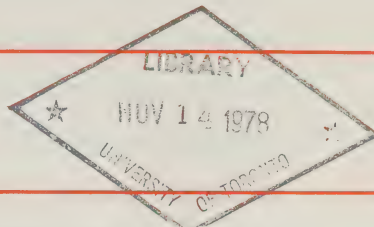
Subject

October 24, 1978

Annual Report to Parliament on
Immigration Levels

78-43

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen today announced that, following consultations with all of the provinces, the government has established an immigration level of 100,000 for 1979. This figure represents a small increase over the number of immigrants expected to arrive in 1978, and reflects the minimum specified by Parliament's Special Joint Committee on Immigration.

Today's announcement, made in conjunction with the Minister's tabling of the first annual report to Parliament on immigration levels, is in accordance with the Immigration Act 1976, proclaimed last April 10. The Act requires the Minister, "after consultation with the provinces concerning regional demographic needs and labour market considerations", to announce annually to Parliament "the number of immigrants that the Government of Canada deems it appropriate to admit during any specified period of time."

In maintaining the 1979 immigration movement at the proposed level, efforts will be made to select entrepreneurs who can create or maintain employment in Canada. "Such a measure", the Minister said, "will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on the domestic labour market. For example, in 1977 just over 1,000 entrepreneurs were admitted to Canada. They accounted for less than one per cent of the total immigration movement, but the \$207 million dollars they brought with them to invest in employment expansion in Canada represents 28 per cent of all the funds brought in by immigrants last year." Mr. Cullen went on to say that the stepped-up recruitment of entrepreneurs will be carried out in co-operation with the provinces.

The Minister explained that while future announcements of immigration levels may cover a longer planning cycle, this first announcement covers a one-year period because many of the provinces have not had sufficient time since introduction of the new Act to formulate longer-term demographic objectives. Also, in determining this initial level, time did not permit seeking the input of non-government groups; such consultations are to be carried out in the future by the Employment and Immigration Advisory Council, currently being established.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

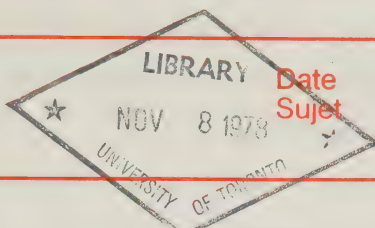
Gouvernement
Publications

For Release

Pour publication

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October 26, 1978
78-44



Employment Minister Bud Cullen announced today that a computerized career counselling system pioneered by his department is about to hit the road.

Mr. Cullen announced that Florida's Department of Education has been given access to CHOICES, a system developed for use in Canada Employment Centres, high schools, colleges and universities.

With CHOICES, a student or job-seeker feeds a computer terminal with information about his or her interests, aptitudes, education, future goals, salary and travel preferences. CHOICES, with its bank of more than 600 occupations, replies with a list of suitable careers -- in English or French.

CHOICES was successfully field-tested last winter in British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and New Brunswick. Its bank of occupations is being expanded and techniques for more efficient programming are being developed.

Several U.S. states and Canadian provinces have expressed interest in the system. Florida has completed a feasibility study and will now do a pilot test in its high schools and employment service offices, using computer tapes and manuals supplied by Employment and Immigration Canada.

The State guarantees to maintain the name CHOICES, give public credit to the Canadian government, and freely provide Canada with any improvements made to the system.

In July of this year, the U.S. Department of Labour named CHOICES as the most appropriate major computerized guidance system in North America for use in state employment service offices.

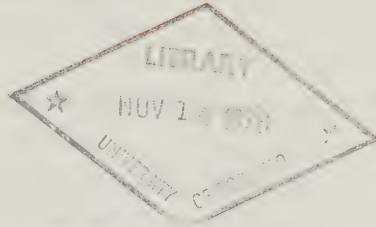
CHOICES is expected to be used in manpower offices in up to 50 Canadian cities and towns by next spring. If the system proves cost effective after a one-year study, CHOICES will operate in manpower offices across Canada.

The system was pioneered and developed by the Occupational and Career Analysis and Development Branch of Employment and Immigration Canada.



news release **communiqué**

October 30, 1978
78-45



OTTAWA-- There will be two new Canada Employment Centres (CECs) in the Ottawa area. This was announced today by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

The two CECs will provide one-stop integrated employment and unemployment insurance services -- both at the same place. This means clients would be served faster and more efficiently. (There are already two CECs in the Ottawa area providing one-stop service.)

Formerly, CEC clients had to go to one office for employment services and another for unemployment insurance. However, in August 1977, the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the Department of Manpower and Immigration joined to form the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. This is now leading to further decentralization and integration of local offices in Ottawa. It means that both employment and UI services are now available at more points. The Ottawa UI office handled over 42,000 UI claims and paid out \$54.6 million in UI benefits in 1977. The Ottawa Manpower office placed 11,800 people in jobs in fiscal 1977/78.

"We're now able to serve our clients more effectively on both UI and employment at these new offices", said Claude Ménard, the Manager of the Ottawa CECs.

This means there will be four dual-purpose Canada Employment Centres in Ottawa. They are the existing offices of Ottawa Central and Ottawa East, the Ottawa West office which is opening today and the Ottawa South office which will open in early December.

Clients can go to any of these offices for *general* employment and insurance services. However, they should go to their own area office when they want to deal with their *personal* files (such as a UI benefit claim or job referral).

The Ottawa West office is at 1400 Merivale Road. It will serve clients living in the area bounded by the Ottawa River, Island Park Drive to Carling Avenue, Dow's Lake and south of the Rideau River. Its service area includes postal codes K1Z, K2C, K2E, K2A, K2G, K2B, K2J, K2M, K2L, K2K and the rural areas west of Highway 16.

The Ottawa Central office is at 300 Laurier Avenue West in 1'Esplanade Laurier. It will serve clients living in the area bounded by the Ottawa River, the Rideau River, Island Park Drive and Carling Avenue to Dow's Lake. The service area office includes postal codes K1N, K1P, K2P, K1R, K1S and K1Y.

The Ottawa East office is at 25 MacArthur Road, Tower C, Vanier. It will serve clients living in the area bounded by the Ottawa River, Rideau River, the Queensway, St-Laurent Blvd., and Russell Road. Its service area includes postal codes K1M, K1J, K1B, K1C, K1W, K1E and the rural areas east of Highway 31.

The Ottawa South office will serve clients living in the area bounded by the River Road to the Queensway, St. Laurent Blvd., and Russell Road to Highway 31. Its rural areas between Highway 16 and Highway 31.

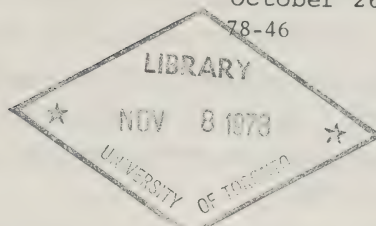
There are now more than 100 Canada Employment Centres across the country where people can get help in finding work and apply for UI benefits.



news release **communiqué**

October 26, 1978

78-46



Attached is the text of a statement
issued by the Canada Employment and Immigration
Commission today (October 26):

In examining the accounts of the Unemployment Insurance program for 1977, the Auditor General of Canada has indicated that overpayments *not* detected by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission might total \$142 million for 1977, over and above the \$67 million in overpayments actually found by the Commission for that year.

This is disclosed in the Commission's annual report tabled in the House of Commons yesterday (October 25).

The \$142 million estimated figure represents an increase from the Auditor General's comparable projection for 1976 of \$95 million.

While it is not correct to add the \$142 million and the \$67 million together -- one is a projection from a statistical sample and the other is an actual figure -- his findings do give a year-to-year estimate of the amount of undetected overpayments there may be in the UI system.

Why have undetected overpayments increased?

The total number of UI claims handled by the Commission increased from 2.68 million in 1976 to 2.81 million in 1977 -- an increase of 4.8 per cent. This coupled with a 9 per cent higher benefit rate and a 3 per cent longer average benefit duration resulted in a total benefit payout of \$3.92 billion in 1977, compared with the \$3.36 billion in 1976.

The number of undetected overpayments is bound to increase with the number of claims handled. This increase in claims, compounded by the 9 per cent higher benefit rate and the 3 per cent longer average benefit duration, in itself, resulted in an increase in undetected overpayments. (This would be true even if the rate of undetected overpayments had remained constant.)

When the impact of these three factors is applied to the \$95 million in undetected overpayments in 1976, the 1977 figure becomes \$123 million, by extrapolation.

The resulting variance between the Auditor General's estimate of \$142 million and the \$123 million obtained by extrapolating 1976 experience is \$19 million.

This variance is not large, given the limits of accuracy in the statistical sampling technique used by the Auditor General.

Notwithstanding this, the Commission is very concerned with levels of undetected overpayments in the UI program, which have occurred at the same time as a rise in UI prosecutions and administrative penalties.

By 1977, the annual rate of prosecutions had reached 6,854, compared with 1,806 in 1975. Administrative penalties had climbed from 26,853 in 1975 to 62,104 in 1977.

At the same time, 447,165 overpayments actually detected by the Commission totalled \$67.8 million in 1977, compared with 327,868 valued at \$48.3 million in 1975.

This record of overpayment detection, prosecutions and penalties indicates that the Commission is increasingly efficient at detecting and dealing with abuse. However, the substantial increase in detected overpayments, prosecutions and penalties indicates a need for additional emphasis on prevention and deterrence.

For this reason, the Commission has mounted major public information programs in 1977-78. While these were partly designed to explain legislative changes to the UI program a significant part of the effort went towards warning cheaters that they stood a good chance of getting caught.

Another measure of prevention-deterrence was pilot-tested in 1978 in six centres across Canada. This is the so-called "Information on Hirings" program.

If all employers reported new hirings to the Commission when they occurred, there would be two major effects:

First, the Commission would detect overpayments resulting from failure to report work and earnings almost before they began.

Second, widespread public knowledge that the system existed -- which the Commission would enhance by public information programs -- would certainly deter many people from trying to abuse the system.

If these pilot tests prove the proposed system to be effective in preventing and deterring abuse, the concept will be implemented nationally in 1979. The Commission would have liked to have implemented this concept in 1978. But its massive scale, with some six or seven million reports from over 600,000 employers demanded the most careful field-testing and evaluation before proceeding nationally.

Meanwhile, the Commission has been strengthening other measures to prevent overpayments. In 1977, a system of quality control and quality assurance was launched. This is uncovering the source of overpayments, which can then be corrected by changes in procedures, better staff training and wiser allocation of administrative resources.

Another control measure is the completely revised Record of Employment which the Commission has been pilot-testing and which will go into use in 1979. This key document, completed by employers, must be more accurate if abuses are to be detected. The field-tested document is now in the final stages of a detailed evaluation. Since more than six million Records are issued each year, the new system must be put in place with great care.

For nearly a year now, the Commission has been running a public information program addressed to employers. It tells them how they can help control abuse of the UI program by completing the Record of Employment accurately and on time.

The Commission has also been field-testing a new computer "on-line" benefit payment system. Computer terminals in each local office would provide much faster and tighter control of the UI system and would give claimants better service, while reducing errors leading to overpayments. The "on-line" computer system has had a real-life test in the Commission's Hull office for more than a year. It has proven to be an effective and economical tool, not only in improving services, but also in improving administrative control.

Also, in 1978-79, the Commission's internal audit team will review internal procedures to see if they are adequate and if they are being properly applied.

These, then, are the measures now being taken to deal with the magnitude of overpayments. When implemented, these measures will result in a tighter, more effective UI program.

The Commission's task will continue to be to provide that balance between service and control which should characterize a sound UI program for Canadians in the 1980s.



news release **communiqué**

Ottawa -- Changes approved last year to make Unemployment Insurance more responsive to local economic conditions go into effect November 12. This was announced today by Canada's Employment and Immigration Minister, the Honourable Bud Cullen. On this day, the number of economic regions used by Unemployment Insurance will increase from 16 to 48.

Originally proposed during consideration of Bill C-27 in mid-1977*, this measure will affect the impact of the UI variable entrance requirement and regional extended benefits.

At present two factors in UI can vary monthly in each of the present 16 economic regions according to the regional unemployment rate. These are the 10 to 14 weeks of insurable employment needed to qualify for unemployment insurance and the number of weeks of regionally extended benefits payable. Subdividing these 16 regions into 48 smaller regions means Unemployment Insurance will be more sensitive to difficulties claimants face locally in finding and keeping work.

Mr. Cullen stressed that with this change, the payout of UI benefits will be more closely linked to regional economic differences. The Minister said: "Increasing the number of economic regions makes the UI program more responsive."

The variable number of insurable weeks workers need to get UI has not changed. Nor has the maximum of regional extended benefit weeks payable to claimants. "The greater number of economic regions will, however, 'fine-tune' the effect of these provisions in some areas," said the Minister.

The economic region change only applies to people whose unemployment insurance claims begin on or after November 12, 1978.

(See attached backgrounder for details on the variable entrance requirement, regional extended benefits and description of each of the new economic regions).

* Note to editors: This program change pre-dates the Government's present proposals to change UI legislation.

October 31, 1978

Economic regions: Today, there are 16 UI economic regions in Canada. Effective November 12, there will be 48 regions. A claimant's region is the one in which he or she ordinarily lives, when claiming UI.

Variable entrance requirement (VER): Since December 4, 1977, the number of weeks a person must work -- in insurable employment* -- to be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits varies from 10 to 14. The exact number of weeks required depends on the rate of unemployment in that person's economic region.

How the VER works: The table below shows how the VER varies depending on the regional unemployment rate.

<u>Regional rate of unemployment** (per cent)</u>		<u>Required weeks of insurable work</u>
	6 and under	14
Over	6 to 7	13
Over	7 to 8	12
Over	8 to 9	11
Over	9	10

In other words, to get UI, claimants in regions of high unemployment do not have to work as long as claimants in regions of lower unemployment. Thus the variable entrance requirement reflects regional difficulties claimants have in keeping work.

* Over 95 per cent of all workers in Canada are in insurable employment. Generally, only self-employed people and those who earn less than the minimum insurable earnings are excluded.

** This rate is calculated for UI each month on the basis of a three-month moving average of seasonally-adjusted unemployment rates for each economic region, from the statistics Canada Labour Force Survey.

Regional extended benefits: UI benefits are paid in three phases. The first two phases are based on claimants' weeks of insurable employment. The regional extended benefits, paid in the last phase, are based on the unemployment rate in their economic region. Claimants can get up to 32 weeks of regional extended benefits -- two weeks for each 0.5 per cent that the regional unemployment rate is over 4 per cent. The following explanation deals with the first two phases:

- In the first phase, claimants get one weekly benefit per week of insurable employment, up to a 25-week maximum.
- In the second phase, claimants get one weekly benefit for each two weeks of insurable employment beyond their 25th week of work. Here, one can get a maximum of 13 weeks. Claimants who have not worked long enough -- 27 weeks or more -- simply skip this phase and go directly from the first one to the third one, where they can get regional extended benefits.

Note: The maximum claimants can get on any one claim is 50 weeks of benefits.

Increase in the number of economic regions: to fine tune the

unemployment insurance scheme by making it more responsive to local labour market conditions, the present 16 large economic regions have been subdivided into 48 smaller ones. The use of unemployment rates that apply to smaller regions means the variable entrance requirement and the regional extended benefits will reflect more accurately the difficulties claimants face in finding and keeping work.

Here's how the economic regions have been subdivided:

	<i>Number of old regions</i>	<i>Number of new regions</i>
Newfoundland	1	3
Prince Edward Island	0	1*
Nova Scotia	1	5
New Brunswick	1	5
Quebec	3	7
Ontario	4	10
Manitoba	1	3
Saskatchewan	1	3
Alberta	1	3
British Columbia	2	6
Northern parts of provinces, Yukon and Northwest Territories	1	-
Yukon and Northwest Territories	-	1
Northern parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba	-	1

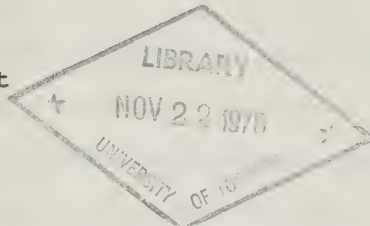
--* Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick form one of the present UI economic regions. Starting November 12, Prince Edward Island will be an economic region by itself.



news release communiqué

78-48

November 2, 1978
Changes to the Unemployment
Insurance Act



OTTAWA - A Bill to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act was introduced for first reading in the House of Commons today (November 2, 1978) by Canada's Employment and Immigration Minister, Bud Cullen.

The amendments would: ● require some claimants to work longer before qualifying for UI benefits; ● change minimum coverage under the program; ● reduce the current rate of benefits; ● require high-income recipients to repay a portion of the UI benefits received; and ● provide a new financing formula that would transfer a greater portion of the cost of some benefits to the private sector.

There are six major amendments in the Bill.

... continued

- People who have had UI claims in the past year would have to work up to six weeks more than the 10 to 14 weeks now needed to qualify depending on the UI rate of regional unemployment. This provision would not apply in any area where the UI regional unemployment rate was above 11.5 per cent.

- Those entering the labour force for the first time or after an absence of up to two years would have to work 20 weeks to qualify for UI benefits. If they had worked or been in the labour force for at least 14 weeks in the year before the qualifying period, then they would only have to meet the usual 10 to 14 week entrance requirement.

- Hourly-paid and salaried workers would have to work at least 20 hours in a week for their employment to be insurable. Other workers would have to earn at least 30 per cent of the maximum weekly insurable earnings. The current minimum for all workers is one-fifth of the maximum insurable earnings (\$48 in 1978).

- The rate of UI benefits would be reduced from $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the average weekly insurable earnings to 60 per cent.

- The fifth major amendment would require people whose net income exceeds 1.5 times the maximum yearly insurable earnings to repay 30 per cent of the UI benefit that makes up the excess.

....continued

- A sixth amendment would not affect claimants' entitlement to benefits in any way. A new financing formula would transfer a greater portion of the cost of some benefits to the private sector. This is not expected to result in an increase in employer/employee premiums because of program savings from other proposed amendments.

The proposed amendments will yield savings to the UI program of \$935 million a year when fully implemented in 1980-81.

For details, see attached background papers.



Changes to the Unemployment Insurance Act

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

- 1) Hourly-paid and salaried workers would have to work a minimum of 20 hours a week to be insurable. Other employees, such as those paid by commission and piece-work, would have to earn 30 per cent of the maximum weekly insurable earnings.
- 2) There would be a higher entrance requirement for people just entering or re-entering the labour force. Anyone who has not had 14 insurable weeks, UI benefit weeks, or some other attachment to the labour force in the year preceding the qualifying period would have to work 20 weeks in insurable employment in the qualifying period to be eligible.
- 3) There would be a higher entrance requirement for repeating claimants. They would have to work the variable entrance requirement (VER) plus one week for each week of benefits received in excess of the VER, up to a maximum of six weeks.
- 4) The benefit rate would be reduced to 60 per cent of the average weekly insurable earnings from $66 \frac{2}{3}$ per cent.
- 5) The financing formula would be changed so that the cost of labour force extended benefits would be shared by the public and private sectors in the same way as the cost of initial regular benefits.
- 6) A benefit repayment of 30 per cent would be imposed on part of the UI benefits received by people whose annual net income, including UI benefits, exceeds 1.5 times the yearly maximum insurable earnings.
- 7) A minor amendment would allow the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission to exclude claimants on specific job creation projects from the 25 per cent allowable earnings rule.
- 8) The minimum fine for giving false information to UI would be increased to \$200 from \$25.



Changes to the Unemployment Insurance Act ***

Information paper 1 - Minimum insurability (See Clause 2 of the Bill)

INCREASE IN MINIMUM INSURABILITY

Summary: The proposal would change the basis of minimum insurability.

Hourly-paid and salaried workers would have to work a minimum of 20 hours per week to be insurable. For other employees, such as people who work on commission or piece-work, the minimum insurable earnings would be increased from 20 to 30 per cent of the maximum weekly insurable earnings.

Proposed effective date: January 1, 1979 - by regulation.

How the change would work: Hourly-paid and salaried employees who work less than 20 hours a week would no longer be insurable. Those who work 20 hours or more will be insurable, regardless of the wages earned up to the maximum insurable earnings. Other employees, such as people working on commission or piece-work, would have to earn 30 per cent of the maximum insurable earnings to be insurable. For example, if the maximum were \$240 (1978), the minimum weekly insurable earnings would be \$72.

Background: Before 1971, occupation and salary level were the key issues in determining UI coverage. With the introduction of virtually universal coverage, a new definition of who would be insurable was established, based on minimum insurable earnings. Under the current legislation, the minimum insurable earnings is 20 times the provincial minimum wage or one-fifth of the maximum insurable earnings, whichever is less. In all provinces it is \$48 in 1978. The minimum and maximum are adjusted annually, based on an earnings index.

Minimum insurability - 2

Rationale for proposed amendment: Because the present formula allows some individuals to work very few hours a week to qualify for UI benefits, the proposal would reduce the disincentives to work. It would also reduce the unfairness to those low-wage earners who must work longer hours each week to meet the minimum requirement. Also, some people who work part-time do not want to work full-time. This gives them, at best, a marginal attachment to the labour force which should not be insurable.

Impact of the change: One effect will be to exclude from insurable employment those individuals who are able to earn a relatively large wage in only a few hours a week. An example would be casual employment on weekends or statutory holidays at high hourly rates of pay.

The other major group affected are those who normally work part-time to such a small extent that they should not be considered members of the labour force within the scope of the UI program. The change would, however, bring into insurable employment those hourly-paid people who work 20 hours or more but earn less than one-fifth of the maximum insurable earnings.



Changes to the Unemployment Insurance Act ***

Information paper 2 - New entrants and re-entrants (See Clause 4 of the Bill)

HIGHER ENTRANCE REQUIREMENT FOR NEW ENTRANTS AND RE-ENTRANTS

Summary: This proposal would affect people who do not have 14 insurable, UI benefit, or prescribed* weeks in the 52 weeks preceding the qualifying period **. These people would be required to have at least 20 weeks of insurable employment in their qualifying period to be eligible for UI benefits.

Effective date: on proclamation.

How the change would work: First, it would not affect those on UI claim at the time the measure comes into force.

It would apply to all claimants.

* Prescribed week - Some weeks other than weeks of insurable employment show that a person is, in fact, a member of the labour force. The list below reflects the possible wording of a regulation dealing with prescribed weeks.

These are weeks in which a person: has received total temporary worker compensation, paid sick or maternity leave, or payments under an approved wage-loss replacement plan; was employed in non-insurable employment; was on an approved training course or program of instruction; was involved in a labour dispute; was serving the UI waiting period; or was prevented from receiving benefits because of an allocation of earnings.

** Qualifying period - This is the last 52 weeks or since the last claim started, whichever period is shorter.

People who have had less than 14 insurable or prescribed weeks in the year preceding their qualifying period would have to work in insurable employment for 20 weeks in their qualifying period.

Everyone with 20 or more weeks of work in their qualifying period would be eligible for benefits, even though they might not have had any insurable, UI benefit, or prescribed weeks in the year preceding the qualifying period.

People with 14 or more insurable or prescribed weeks in the year preceding the qualifying period would need only have the usual variable entrance requirement weeks (10 to 14 depending on where they live) in the qualifying period to be eligible for benefits.

Background: Before 1971, UI legislation required workers to have worked in insurable employment for at least 30 weeks during the previous two years. Eight of these weeks had to have been in the most recent year. Coverage was limited to people in certain occupations and/or earning less than a certain salary.

In 1971, however, coverage under the UI program became virtually universal. The qualifying period was changed to one year. Eight weeks of insurable employment were needed to qualify for regular benefits.

The variable entrance requirement (effective December 4, 1977) raised the minimum weeks of insurable employment needed from eight to from 10 to 14 weeks, depending on the rate of unemployment in the area where the claimant ordinarily lives.

The increase in the minimum insurable weeks was designed to decrease work disincentives. The flexibility in a variable entrance requirement recognized regional differences in the difficulty of finding and keeping jobs.

Rationale for proposed amendment: A person who enters or re-enters the labour force after being out of it for a long period should show that he or she has, in fact, a substantial attachment to the labour force before being eligible for benefits.

Impact of the change: This would affect people who have not been regular members of the labour force in the year preceding their qualifying period. In general, these would be people entering the labour force for the first time or re-entering after an absence of almost two years.

This amendment would exclude two groups from UI benefits -- those who have only a marginal attachment to the labour force and those who may return to work for short periods solely to gain eligibility for UI benefits.



Changes to the Unemployment Insurance Act

Information paper 3 - Repeaters

(See Clause 4 of the Bill)

REPEATERS TO WORK VARIABLE ENTRANCE REQUIREMENT PLUS UP TO SIX WEEKS

Summary: This proposal would mean a higher entrance requirement for people who, during their *qualifying period**, received more weeks of UI benefits** than the number of weeks they need to qualify under the *variable entrance requirement (VER)****. A repeater would need to work the variable entrance requirement plus one week for each week of benefits received in excess of the VER up to a maximum of six weeks.

Effective date: on proclamation.

How the change would work: It would not affect those on UI claim at the time the measure comes into force.

It would apply to all claimants. Weeks of benefits received under work sharing would not be considered under this provision.

* *Qualifying period* -- This is the last 52 weeks or since the last claim started, whichever period is shorter.

** *Weeks of benefits received* -- This also includes weeks where benefits are deemed paid or payable. For example, weeks of disqualification for voluntary quitting are deemed to be weeks of benefit paid.

*** *Variable entrance requirement* -- A person must have worked at least 10 to 14 weeks in the qualifying period depending on the rate of unemployment in the area where he or she ordinarily lives.

Individuals who, on their previous claim, received less than 10 to 14 weeks of benefits, depending on where they live, would not be affected by the change. They would require only the weeks needed for the variable entrance requirement to establish a new claim.

The maximum number of weeks a claimant would have to work to requalify for UI benefits would be 20. This would occur in a region of *low* unemployment (6 per cent or less) where the entrance requirement is 14 weeks. Such a claimant who had drawn benefits for more than 14 weeks would have to work one week for each week of benefits beyond 14 up to a maximum of six weeks.

In an area of *high* unemployment, where the entrance requirement is 10 weeks, the maximum entrance requirement to requalify for benefits would be 16 weeks (the entrance requirement of 10 weeks plus six). So even though this person had collected, for example, 30 weeks of benefits, he or she would still have to work only 16 weeks to requalify for benefits. This will lessen the impact of this change in regions where it is relatively more difficult to get and keep employment.

This provision would not apply in any region where the UI regional unemployment rate is over 11.5 per cent. A person living in such a region would requalify for benefits with the normal entrance requirement of 10 weeks regardless of the weeks of benefits received during the qualifying period.

Background: Before 1971, UI legislation required claimants to have worked in insurable employment for at least 30 weeks during the previous two years. Eight of these weeks had to have been in the most recent year. Coverage was limited to people in certain occupations and/or earning less than a certain salary.

In 1971, however, coverage under the UI program became virtually universal. The qualifying period was changed to one year. Eight weeks of insurable employment were needed to qualify for regular benefits.

The variable entrance requirement (effective from December 4, 1977) raised the minimum weeks of insurable employment from eight to from 10 to 14 weeks, depending on the UI rate of regional unemployment in the area where the claimant ordinarily lives.

The flexibility in the variable entrance requirement recognized regional differences in the difficulty of finding and keeping jobs.

Rationale for proposed amendments: Some members of the labour force may have built up a cycle of reliance on unemployment insurance benefits by drawing a maximum of benefits for a minimum of insured work each year.

This proposal would help to break that reliance on UI by requiring those workers to show a more substantial attachment to the labour force than is needed now.

Also, claimants would be encouraged to make their claims as short as possible. The longer they receive benefits, the more difficult it may be to requalify. This should encourage claimants to take temporary work while on claim. This work may count towards the weeks needed to requalify for benefits.

It is expected that many of the individuals affected by the change will be able to work the additional weeks required and become eligible again for UI benefits. In regions of high unemployment (over 11.5 per cent) claimants will not have to meet the higher entrance requirement for repeaters.

Impact of the change: This would affect some people who file a UI claim annually. Those with minimum insurable weeks would have to gain additional insurable employment before they requalify. It can be expected that some employees in certain seasonal industries will be affected. More importantly, those who work the minimum required weeks in insurable employment largely to gain access to UI benefits would be affected.

If a claimant is a repeater, he or she will have to meet only the added requirement for repeaters and not the more demanding new entrant or re-entrant requirement.



Changes to the Unemployment Insurance Act ***

Information 4 - Reduced benefit rate (See Clause 5 of the Bill)

REDUCTION IN THE BENEFIT RATE

Summary: This amendment would reduce the benefit rate to 60 per cent from 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of average weekly insurable earnings.*

Effective date: on proclamation. Proposed date: January 1, 1979.

How the change would work: All claimants would receive 60 per cent of their average weekly insurable earnings. For example, a claimant whose average weekly insurable earnings were \$150 a week would get \$90 instead of the \$100 currently paid.

Background: Before 1971, benefit payments averaged 43 per cent of insurable earnings. The actual rate depended on level of earnings and if there were dependents. Benefits were not taxable until 1972.

Before Bill C-69 was passed, in 1975, a benefit rate of 75 per cent was paid to claimants with dependents during the extended benefit phases. It was also paid during the initial benefit phase to those whose average weekly insurable earnings were less than one-third of the maximum insurable earnings. All other claimants received two-thirds of their average weekly insurable earnings.

The rate of benefit for all claimants has been fixed at two-thirds of average weekly insurable earnings since January 1, 1976.

* Average weekly insurable earnings -- This is the average of the insurable earnings for the last 20 weeks of employment. Or, if the person has worked for less than 20 weeks, it is the average of the insurable earnings for the number of weeks he or she worked in the qualifying period.

Reduced benefit rate - 2

Rationale for proposed amendment: The decrease would make it more attractive for claimants to accept jobs paying close to the current level of benefits. The change would decrease work disincentives while not significantly reducing income maintenance. It would encourage claimants to look for work and accept lower-paying jobs and workers to remain at work rather than voluntarily leaving their jobs to collect UI benefits.

Impact of the change: All claimants, both existing and new, would be affected by this change at the date of proclamation.



Changes to the Unemployment Insurance Act ***

Information paper 5 - Refinancing

(See Clause 13 of the Bill)

REFINANCING OF THE LABOUR FORCE EXTENDED PHASE OF BENEFITS

Summary: This amendment would provide a new financing formula for sharing the cost of labour force extended benefits. The cost of labour force extended benefits is currently paid entirely by the federal government. Under this amendment, they would be shared by the federal government, employers and employees in the same way as the cost of initial regular benefits -- that is, through UI premiums paid by employers and employees and by the federal government from general taxation.

Proposed effective date of change: January 1, 1979.

How the change would work: This change would not affect claimants' benefits in any way.

Background: Unemployment insurance benefits are paid in three phases. The initial phase -- one week of benefit for each week of insurable employment to a maximum of 25 weeks. The labour force extended phase -- one week of benefit -- for each two weeks of insurable employment over 26 weeks, to a maximum of 13 weeks. The regionally extended phase -- two weeks of benefit for each 0.5 per cent the regional rate of employment exceeds 4 per cent, to a maximum of 32 weeks.

Employee and employer premiums now pay for the cost of initial regular benefits up to the *threshold rate** of unemployment for that year. They also pay for the total cost of special benefits (illness, maternity and special age 65 benefit) as well as the cost of administration of the UI program.

* The threshold rate is a calculated unemployment rate which changes each year. It is based on an eight-year moving average of monthly rates of unemployment. In 1978, the threshold unemployment rate was 6.2 per cent.

Refinancing - 2

The federal government now pays that portion of initial regular benefits which, as determined by the threshold formula, corresponds to the excess of the actual national rate of unemployment above the calculated threshold rate. It pays the total cost of labour force and regionally extended benefits and fishing benefits paid to self-employed fishermen. It also pays the cost of benefits paid to claimants who have their benefits extended while on approved training courses and up to six weeks after completing them.

In 1977, the government cost for the UI program was \$1,788 million and the employer/employee cost was \$2,338 million.

Rationale for proposed amendment: The labour force extended benefits relate directly to the claimant's number of insurable weeks, just as do those in the initial phase. Therefore the proposal would strengthen the basic insurance principles of the plan by applying the concept of financial equity to the financing of labour force extended benefits. Thus, the cost of these benefits would be shared by government (taxpayers) and the private sector (employers and employees). This would be done in the same way as the cost of initial regular benefits.

All potential claimants stand to lose a certain amount of income when they become unemployed. UI measures this financial risk by a level of earnings and the number of insured weeks claimants worked. This is normally referred to as "insurable interest".

The amount potential claimants currently contribute in premiums is now only related in part to the extent of their insurable interest. The proposed amendment would therefore, quite reasonably, relate the premiums more closely to insurable interest.

The impact of this change: The additional cost of labour force extended benefits to the employer/employee account — and therefore to the premiums paid by both — would be about \$400 million per year.

For 1979, about half this cost would be offset by program cost reductions due to the other legislative proposals. The rest would be absorbed by the surplus in the employer/employee premium account.

Thus, there should be a premium rate reduction in 1979.

From 1980 onwards, the employer/employee account share of yearly savings from the other legislative proposals should more than offset their share of the costs of labour force extended benefits.

Note: Under this clause, a minor amendment also provides that the costs of worksharing benefits will be shared between the government and the private sector, according to the same formula as initial benefits.

Note: A six-year history of the financial operations of the Unemployment Insurance program is attached.

Financial Operations of the Unemployment Insurance Program

(\$ Million)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Benefit Payments	1,879	2,026	2,131	3,159	3,362	3,928
Less: Overpayments Collections and Cancelled Warrants	- 11	- 22	- 15	- 29	- 30	- 24
Benefit Cost	1,868	2,004	2,116	3,130	3,332	3,904
Administration	122	141	163	192	207	234
Net Interest Charged/(Earned)	1	16	27	14	(8)	(12)
Total Cost	1,991	2,161	2,306	3,336	3,531	4,126
Government Share	880	917	875	1,707	1,356	1,788
Employee/Employer Share	1,111	1,244	1,431	1,629	2,175	2,338
Employee/Employer Revenue	711	927	1,545	1,950	2,499	2,549
Prior Year Adjustment	+ 12	- 33	- 29	-	- 24	-
Current Deficit/Surplus <i>(premium account)</i>	- 388	- 350	85	321	301	210
Cumulative Deficit/Surplus <i>(premium account)</i>	- 152	-502	- 418	- 97	204	414



Changes to the Unemployment Insurance Act ***

Information paper 6 - Repayment (See Clause 14 of the Bill)

BENEFIT REPAYMENT FOR HIGH INCOME RECIPIENTS

Summary: People whose net annual income*, including UI benefits, is more than 1.5 times the yearly maximum insurable earnings** will be required to repay 30 per cent of that portion of UI benefits that makes up the excess.

Proposed effective date: January 1, 1979. (For the taxation year 1979.)

How the change would work: When filing a tax return, a person who had received UI benefits in the taxation year would calculate how much his or her net income was above the threshold level (1.5 times the yearly maximum insurable earnings). He or she would repay 30 per cent of the UI benefits received over the threshold level.

If this clause had been in effect for the tax year 1978, the threshold would have been 1.5 times the yearly maximum insurable earnings (\$12,480) or \$18,720.

* Net annual income - This is the amount of income after deductions for pension plans and UI premiums.

** Maximum insurable earnings - The yearly maximum insurable earnings is 52 times the weekly maximum.

For example: A person's net income was \$21,000 in 1978 of which \$1,000 was UI benefits. The difference between the net income of \$21,000 and the threshold (\$18,720) is \$2,280, an amount greater than the benefits received. This person would have a benefit repayment of 30 per cent of \$1,000 or \$300.

Another example: A person's net income was \$21,000 in 1978 of which \$3,500 was UI benefits. The difference between the net income and the threshold is \$2,280, an amount less than the benefits received. This person would have a benefit repayment of 30 per cent of \$2,280 or \$684.

If the person has overpaid income tax during the taxation year, the benefit repayment would be subtracted from the tax rebate otherwise payable to him or her. If the individual's tax rebate otherwise payable does not cover the benefit repayment, he or she would be required to pay the balance owing.

Background: Before the 1971 Act, UI benefits were not subject to income tax nor were premiums tax-deductible. This gave an unfair tax advantage to claimants. Their benefits were tax-free and they would pay little or no income tax on any earnings. Someone getting the same amount of money from working would pay more income tax.

With the introduction of virtually universal coverage in 1971, it was inevitable that people with high income could collect benefits for part of the year. Taxing those benefits reduced the inequity.

Rationale for proposed amendment: Some UI recipients have relatively high incomes. Seeking repayment of part of the UI portion of income over the threshold level would not create any appreciable financial hardship and would reduce disincentives to work.



Changes to the Unemployment Insurance Act

Information paper 7 - Allowable earnings (See Clause 6 of the Bill)

EXCLUSION FROM ALLOWABLE EARNINGS RULE

An amendment is required to allow the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission to make regulations excluding claimants working on specific projects from the 25 per cent allowable earnings rule.

Under the current legislation, claimants may earn up to 25 per cent of their weekly benefit rate before their benefits are reduced.

Example: UI claimants on Job Experience Training (JET) projects would be paid in part from UI, with the employer making up the difference from the normal wage rate for the job. These claimants would be excepted from the 25 per cent allowable earnings rule.

Rationale: Without this amendment, the portion of wages paid by the employer would in part be deducted from the UI benefits paid to claimants on JET.

Note: Clause 6 of the Bill gives the Commission the authority to make regulations excluding claimants on job creation projects. An example is given above.



Changes to the Unemployment Insurance Act ***

Information paper 8 - Increased fine (See Clause 10 of the Bill)

INCREASE IN MINIMUM FINE FOR FALSE INFORMATION

The Unemployment Insurance Act provides for prosecution of employers who give false information regarding insurable earnings or insurable employment, or reasons for separation from employment, generally on the Record of Employment.

Section 122 of the Act currently says that anyone who makes false statements regarding a person's insurable employment and insurable earnings or reasons for separation from employment is guilty of an offence. On summary conviction, they may be fined not less than \$25 and not more than \$5,000 plus, in appropriate cases, an amount not more than double any benefits paid as a result of making or filing false statements, or both the fine above and imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

The proposed legislation would increase the minimum fine to \$200.

This change is proposed because the current minimum is not considered to act as a sufficient deterrent.



Employment and
Immigration Canada

Emploi et
Immigration Canada

news release communiqué

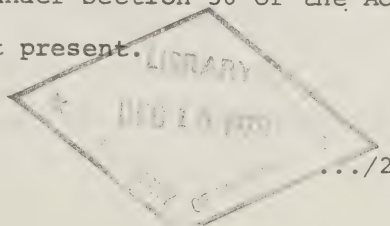
78-49

October 31, 1978

Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen said today he will re-examine the current restriction in the Unemployment Insurance Act on paying regular UI benefits to pregnant women in conjunction with a re-examination of other UI maternity legislation, and place his recommendations before the Cabinet in the near future.

He made the announcement after today's Supreme Court decision in the Stella Bliss appeal, which upheld the present UI legislation.

Mr. Cullen said that the maternity provisions of the Act have been under study for some time. "Several groups have made representations to us about them," he said. No changes are planned regarding the eligibility of pregnant women for maternity benefits under Section 30 of the Act. This right will continue as at present.



The Supreme Court of Canada ruled today that Section 46 of the Unemployment Insurance Act is not rendered inoperative by the Canadian Bill of Rights. This means that payment of UI regular benefits can continue to be denied a pregnant woman or one who has just given birth.

Maternity benefits are still payable to those who qualify. However, even though a pregnant claimant is available and capable of work, the effect of the Court decision is that regular UI benefits will continue not to be payable from eight weeks before to six weeks after the expected week of birth. During this period, only maternity benefits are payable.

UI maternity benefits are met from employer and employee premiums paid to the UI account. Regular benefits are met from both these premiums and government contributions.



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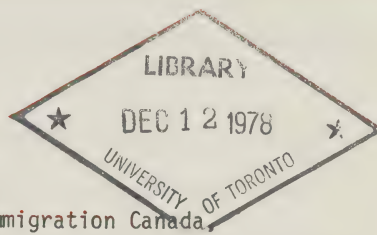
For Release

Pour publication

Project

November 15, 1978
78-50

Date
Sujet



The Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada,

Bud Cullen, announced today a number of positive measures which the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission is prepared to implement in order to prevent closure of Kraven Knitting Ltd. in Stratford.

At the same time, he has refused the re-entry into Canada of Sewa Singh Chhina, a mechanical trainee who had worked at Kraven for nine months, and who also worked in Canada illegally under the name of Paul Surinder.

The Minister said he would not support the re-admission to Canada of Mr. Chhina since the facts on record regarding Mr. Chhina were such that he was obviously not a suitable immigrant.

In announcing this decision, the Minister reviewed the activities of the Commission on behalf of the Stratford company.

A total of 50 employees have received training through the Canada Manpower Industrial Training Program. The total dollar value of these contracts has been \$38,711. The latest contract was signed on August 18, 1978 for training a knitting machine fixer, at a cost to the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission of \$2,804.

The Commission is prepared to consider additional contracts to train knitting mechanics and to ensure that the trainees have sufficient textile experience to benefit from the training program. The machine fixer trainee presently working at Kraven has 12 years textile experience, including certification as a textile technician.

The Canada Employment Centre in Stratford has, over the past four years, placed a total of some 60 people at Kraven Knitting, including both knitting machine operators and knitting machine fixers. At the present time, the employment office there has located clients in Oakville, Montreal and Pembroke with textile backgrounds. These clients would require minimal training on circular machines.

Other qualified referrals have been made, but the clients have refused the position because of the rate of pay offered, or have left when they considered the working conditions unacceptable.

Additional referrals included a machine fixer with 12 years experience, who was not considered suitable by the employer, and graduates of community college technician programs whose names were submitted to the employer for his consideration.

As well as the placement and training service provided to Kraven Knitting, the Commission has also arranged to set up a joint Manpower Consultative Committee, whose first meeting was on Thursday, November 9. This Committee has proposed to Mr. Kraven that in addition to the current training programs he consider upgrading the skills of present employees to fill existing vacancies in machine fixing. To assist in this the Commission would be prepared to provide financial assistance for an experienced training consultant from the manufacturer of the Jacquard machines which are utilized in the Kraven plant.



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Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

Government
Publications

For Release

Pour publication

78-51

For release: 8:30 p.m.

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November 16, 1978
Unemployment insurance
premium rates

Date
Sujet

OTTAWA--Canada's Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen announced today that unemployment insurance premium rates for employers and employees will fall in 1979 and maximum insurable earnings will rise.

In 1979, employees will pay \$1.35 in premiums for each \$100 of their weekly insurable earnings, down 10% from \$1.50 for each \$100 in 1978. Employers will pay a basic premium of \$1.89/\$100 of each employee's insurable earnings, down from \$2.10/\$100 in 1978. The employer rate is 1.4 times the employee rate.

(The 1978 premium rates were the same as the 1977 rates. The 1977 employee rate had been reduced from the 1976 level of \$1.65/\$100.)

Mr. Cullen said that in setting premium rates for 1979, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission is reaffirming its objective of ensuring short-term rate stability, while at the same time avoiding excessive cumulative surpluses or deficits in the UI premium account.

"As my colleague, the Minister of Finance, has noted, this reduction in premium rates is the equivalent of a tax reduction to employees and employers of the order of \$300 million during 1979," Mr. Cullen added.

Maximum weekly insurable earnings will rise by about 10% from \$240 in 1978 to \$265 in 1979. Under the current UI Act, the maximum UI benefit would increase from \$160 in 1978 to \$177 in 1979. The current Act sets the benefit rate at 66 2/3% of average weekly insurable earnings. (The proposed changes to the Act, now being considered by Parliament -- Bill C-14 -- would set the benefit rate at 60% of average weekly insurable earnings. If the 60% benefit rate came into effect on January 1, 1979, the maximum weekly benefit in that year would be \$159.)

Under the current UI Regulations, minimum weekly insurable earnings would be \$53 in each province except Newfoundland, where it would be \$50. (However, under the proposed amendments, this would change. Hourly paid and salaried workers would have to work at least 20 hours in a week for their employment to be insurable. Other workers would have to earn at least 30% of maximum weekly insurable earnings, which would be \$80 in 1979.)

The lower premium rates come into effect on January 1, 1979 regardless of the proposed changes to the UI program.

"The UI premium account showed a \$414 million cumulative surplus at the end of 1977 and will likely show a larger cumulative surplus by the end of 1978. The reduction in premium rates is a further sign of the Commission's fiscal responsibility in its endeavour to maintain an acceptable balance between premium rate stability over the short-term and avoiding excessive cumulative surpluses or deficits," said Mr. Cullen.

(See backgrounder attached)



November 16, 1978

Background -- How UI premium rates are set

The Unemployment Insurance Act requires the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission to set premium rates for each year, based on the state of the UI account.

The premium rates are set by using a *statutory* premium rate in order to arrive at the *actual* premium rate charged to employers and employees.

This is done by first calculating the *statutory* premium rate for the year in question (i.e. 1979) and then using it to see if a cumulative surplus or deficit would occur at the end of that year. The way the statutory rate is calculated is spelled out in the UI Act, Sections 62 and 63.

If the *statutory* premium rate would produce a surplus position by year end, then the UI Act requires the Commission to set an *actual* premium rate that is lower than the *statutory* premium rate. If it would produce a deficit position, then the UI Act requires the Commission to set an *actual* premium rate that is higher than the *statutory* rate.

The Commission has a range of choices from which to select the actual premium rate to be charged. The actual premium rate is selected on the basis of desirable objectives or criteria -- not specified by the UI Act -- such as maintaining year-to-year rate stability and avoiding excessive cumulative surpluses or deficits.

The selection of any particular *actual* premium rate, within the range of possible rates allowed by the UI Act, is based on principles of sound financial management. This was the basis for selecting the \$1.50 employee rate for 1978 and for setting the 1979 employee rate at \$1.35 for each \$100 of weekly insurable earnings.

Financial Operations of the Unemployment Insurance Program

(\$ Million)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Benefit Payments	1,879	2,026	2,131	3,159	3,362	3,928
Less: Overpayments Collections and Cancelled Warrants	- 11	- 22	- 15	- 29	- 30	- 24
Benefit Cost	1,868	2,004	2,116	3,130	3,332	3,904
Administration	122	141	163	192	207	234
Net Interest Charged/(Earned)	<u>1</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>(8)</u>	<u>(12)</u>
Total Cost	1,991	2,161	2,306	3,336	3,531	4,126
Government Share	<u>880</u>	<u>917</u>	<u>875</u>	<u>1,707</u>	<u>1,356</u>	<u>1,788</u>
Employee/Employer Share	1,111	1,244	1,431	1,629	2,175	2,338
Employee/Employer Revenue	711	927	1,545	1,950	2,499	2,549
Prior Year Adjustment	<u>+ 12</u>	<u>- 33</u>	<u>- 29</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>- 24</u>	<u>-</u>
Current Deficit/Surplus (premium account)	- 388	- 350	85	321	301	210
Cumulative Deficit/Surplus (premium account)	- 152	-502	- 418	- 97	204	414

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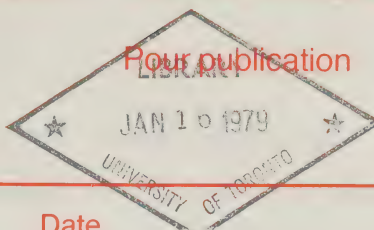


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For Release

Pour publication



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December 21, 1978
78-53

Date
Sujet

Minister of Employment and Immigration, the Honourable Bud Cullen, today announced a \$62 million Young Canada Works Program for the summer of 1979. It is expected to create an estimated 35,000 jobs for students during next summer.

The Young Canada Works Program is a major part of the federal youth employment strategy and is designed to provide summer employment for students. This is accomplished by providing financial assistance to employment - generating projects in areas of community need. Emphasis is being placed on the provision of a quality work experience for program participants. Jobs created should develop employees' skills and work habits and relate to their career and educational aspirations.

During 1978, Young Canada Works funded 5,014 projects across the country and created more than 27,500 jobs.

Applications for the 1979 program must be postmarked no later than February 2, 1979, for the provinces and March 19, 1979 for the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. Approved projects must create a minimum of three full-time jobs for at least six consecutive weeks and may operate between April 30, 1979 and September 8, 1979 for a maximum duration of 18 weeks.

The maximum funding level for an approved project is \$25,000. Allocations by province and territory are as follows:

Newfoundland	\$ 2,693,000
Nova Scotia	\$ 2,557,000
Prince Edward Island	\$ 328,000
New Brunswick	\$ 2,642,000
Quebec	\$18,417,000
Ontario	\$14,749,000
Manitoba	\$ 2,985,000
Saskatchewan	\$ 2,443,000
Alberta	\$ 1,888,000
British Columbia	\$ 6,276,000
Yukon Territory	\$ 189,000
Northwest Territories	\$ 333,000



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Publication

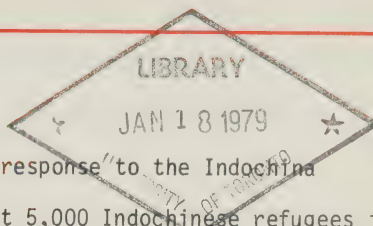
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December 22, 1978
78-54

Date
Sujet



In an expanded Canadian response to the Indochina refugee problem, Canada will accept 5,000 Indochinese refugees in 1979. This will almost triple the current intake from 70 Indochinese families to 200 each month. The Canadian government will also make a special financial contribution early in the next fiscal year for Indochinese refugees in camps in Thailand, Malaysia and elsewhere in Southeast Asia.

This expanded program, announced today by the Honourable Bud Cullen, Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada, and the Honourable Don Jamieson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, is Canada's response to the serious problems created by increasing numbers of Indochinese refugees -- particularly the desperate plight of the boat escapees.

The new commitment follows international consultations convened by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Geneva on Dec. 11-12. The Geneva meeting launched a major new international effort to tackle this extremely serious problem.

"In addition to the special financial contribution to the refugee camps, Canada will double its contribution to the UNHCR's regular budget from \$1 to \$2 million," said Mr. Jamieson. "Further, while many countries have already come forward, the Canadian government plans actively to encourage an even broader range of countries to contribute financially or through resettlement. We will also continue to seek greater respect for human rights throughout the Indochina region and the renewed commitment of all countries in that region to policies that would be helpful in both political and humanitarian terms."

Mr. Cullen said that the Canadian people "are aware of the urgent need to find a solution to this problem and have overwhelmingly shown their desire to help." He added that he has always been confident of the willingness of Canadians to help those in distress, but "last month when we agreed to accept 600 of the refugees stranded on board the freighter 'Hai Hong', the response from community, voluntary and religious groups and individuals across Canada greatly exceeded even my high expectations."

Mr. Cullen stressed that such offers of assistance will be needed and welcome again under the 1979 Indochinese program and reminded interested groups that they can also formally sponsor one or more refugee families, providing immediate and long-term resettlement assistance, under the sponsorship program established by the new Immigration Act and Regulations. Refugees formally sponsored in this way are admitted over and above any numbers involved in the government's refugee programs.

As part of Canada's contribution to the international effort to solve the Indochinese problem, nearly 8,500 refugees and displaced persons from this area have been welcomed here since 1975.



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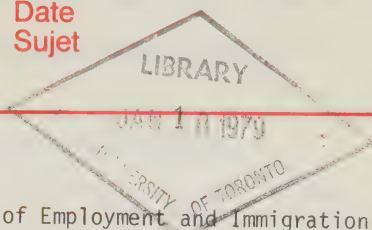
Pour publication

December 27, 1978

Project

78-55

Date
Sujet



Bud Cullen, Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada, today announced changes to the Immigration Regulations allowing residents of the United States, Greenland, St. Pierre and Miquelon to apply for employment or student authorizations at Canadian ports of entry.

"These regulation changes do not represent a change in our policy that persons must have authorizations before entering Canada," Mr. Cullen said. "Students and workers applying at ports of entry are still considered to be outside of Canada until they have cleared immigration."

When the new Act and Regulations came into effect last April, all persons coming to Canada to study or work temporarily were required to obtain authorizations at a Canadian post abroad before coming to Canada.

The new regulation changes will allow U.S. residents to apply either at one of the eight Canadian consulates in the U.S. or at a Canadian port of entry, whichever is easier. It is anticipated that the more complex cases will be dealt with by the consulates and the others by the ports of entry.

Visitors applying for authorizations on arrival at a port of entry must have all the necessary documentation, such as a letter of acceptance from a Canadian school or a firm job offer and employment clearance.

"The change allows Americans the same privileges Canadians have when they enter the U.S. to work or study and reaffirms the traditional ease of movement that has existed between Canada and its border countries for over 100 years," Mr. Cullen said.



Minister
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Pour publication

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January 9, 1979.

Date
Sujet

79-1



Bud Cullen, Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada, announced today that the Canada Farm Labour Pools and Canada Employment Centres (Manpower Services), placed more than 100,000 Canadian workers in agricultural jobs in 1978.

Mr. Cullen said that even greater efforts will be made in 1979 to encourage more Canadians to take agricultural jobs. Employment and Immigration recruiting officers will first obtain job orders from farmers concerning the number of workers needed, and the skills and experience required. As the local supply of workers becomes depleted, recruitment will begin in the major supply areas -- mainly Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Northern Ontario.

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Mr. Cullen noted that, as in previous years, workers from the Caribbean Islands and Mexico will still be allowed to enter Canada temporarily to help supplement the supply of workers during peak harvest periods. Under the Caribbean and Mexican Seasonal Agricultural Workers Programs, 4,979 workers entered Canada in 1978, less than five per cent of the seasonal agricultural work force.

The programs will continue in line with the "Canadians first" policy for jobs in Canada and are tailored to the requirements of each commodity.

Fruit and vegetable farmers and processors will have access to foreign workers from April 1 - November 15; apple producers from March 1 - May 31 and September 1 - November 15; tobacco growers from August 1 - September 15; nursery operators from March 1 - April 30 and September 10 - November 10; and vegetable greenhouse operators from February 15 - August 15.

An agreement signed by both the employer and workers will ensure satisfactory accommodations and working conditions and that foreign workers earn the same wages as Canadians for similar work. If meals are provided by employers, they will be allowed to deduct \$3.25 per day from each worker's wages. Other conditions will remain the same as in 1978.



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Communications
Publications

For Release

Pour publication

Subject

January 26, 1979.

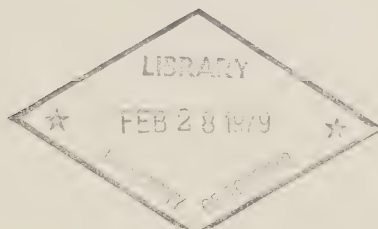
Date
Sujet

79-2

Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen said today that a recent judgment of the Federal Court of Appeal involving the deportation of seven Jamaican women from Toronto means that "it will be necessary to carry out the deportation orders."

Mr. Cullen added, "The judgment of the Court affirms that the filing of a complaint before the Canadian Human Rights Commission does not affect my authority and indeed duty as Minister of Immigration to ensure that the requirements of the Immigration Act are met."

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The Minister noted that Mr. Justice Le Dain said in his written judgment that he "cannot see why the execution of the deportation orders should make it impossible to investigate the appellants' complaint, or to afford them such relief as s.41 of the (Canadian Human Rights) Act may provide. From the affidavit in support of their application for injunction their complaint would not appear to be dependent on their personal knowledge."

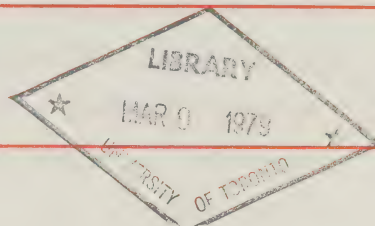
"At the same time, however," continued Mr. Cullen, "the Judgment of the Court frees me to make public what has always been my position with regard to the women who are parties to this action. I am sympathetic to their plight and some have lived in Canada for an extended period and have led productive lives. In the case of the Jamaican women, therefore, after they have returned to Jamaica, I am prepared to give my consent to their return to Canada as required under the Immigration Act provided they otherwise comply with the requirements for admission to this country.

"In this regard, they will be granted an early interview at our Immigration Office in Kingston, Jamaica and their cases will be examined sympathetically. The outcome will not be decided by a rigid application of selection criteria, but the situation of each applicant will be looked at carefully in light of their ability to become successfully established in Canada taking into account their records in Canada and their family circumstances as we now know them. Subject to any overriding statutory prohibition, I am prepared to facilitate the readmission of these women", said Mr. Cullen. "However, the law does require that the deportation be carried out".

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et ImmigrationCAI
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For Release

Pour publication

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ject February 15, 1979.
79-3Date
Sujet

The federal government will spend \$113.5 million this summer on the Canada Summer Youth Employment Program, Bud Cullen, Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada, announced today. Last year's program was funded at \$94.8 million.

The 1979 program is expected to place approximately 266,000 young Canadians in public and private sector jobs, of which 64,000 will be created directly by federal government departments. This represents a total anticipated increase of approximately 12,000 jobs over the summer of 1978.

Ten federal departments participate in the Canada Summer Youth Employment Program, either by employing students directly or funding voluntary organizations to enable them to hire students to undertake specific projects.

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Some students will work as guides in Canada's national parks, undergo military training or do patrol duty for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Others will work for a variety of voluntary organizations, doing research, maintaining youth hostels, assessing health care programs, providing public legal education, promoting occupational health and safety, etc.

These activities are designed to increase participants' knowledge of the requirements of the labour market and to help them in their future transition from school to work.

The Young Canada Works program will provide the majority of the 64,000 public sector jobs. Funded at \$62 million, it is expected to provide summer employment for 35,000 students. Last year's Young Canada Works program was funded at \$48,000,000.

As in past years, Employment and Immigration Canada will operate some 350 Canada Employment Centres for Students (CECSs), to help place students in both private and public sector jobs. In 1978, CECS personnel placed 58,000 students in jobs in the public sector and about 196,000 in the private sector.

As part of the Canada Summer Youth Employment Program, Employment and Immigration Canada will mount an advertising and promotion campaign urging private sector employers to hire students as well as advising students how best to seek and secure summer employment.

SUMMARY OF THE 1979 CANADA SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Department	Program	Budget	Direct Employment/ Training	Indirect Employment Private Sector	Unpaid Participants
EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION	Young Canada Works	\$62 million	35,000		
	Youth Job Corps (Summer component)	\$15 million	8,000		
	Canada Employment Centres for Students	\$7,081,000	1,300	202,060	
	Native Internship	\$ 439,000	125		
NATIONAL DEFENCE	Cadet Program	\$3,046,000	6,650		
	Reserve Training Program	\$7,548,000	4,055		
SECRETARY OF STATE	Hostels Program	\$ 600,000	250		80,000
	Student Community Services Program	\$5,857,000	2,500		3,000
INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS	Indian and Inuit High School Program	\$2,380,000	3,047		
	Indian and Inuit Recruitment and Development Program	\$1,100,000	350		
	Parks Awareness Program	\$ 289,000	125		
	Parks Canada Recruitment	\$ 730,000	325		
	Yukon Land Development	\$ 95,760	20		

	Northern Community Development	\$ 87,210	86		
	Territorial Land Resources Management	\$ 102,030	26		
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FISHERIES AND ENVIRONMENT	Fisheries and Marine	\$1,392,000	540		
	Environment Services	\$1,008,000	390		
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HEALTH AND WELFARE	Health Activities Summer Employment Program for Students	\$ 970,000	400		
	Summer Resource Fund	\$ 780,000	265		
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SOLICITOR GENERAL	Youth Involvement with the Criminal Justice System	\$1,540,000	400		
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JUSTICE	Special projects- public legal education	\$ 264,000	100		
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CONSUMER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS	Product Safety Summer Program	\$ 145,000	60		
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LABOUR	Labour Affairs Development Program	\$ 66,000	30		
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SUMMER '79 PROGRAM	Information and Evaluation	\$ 980,000			
TOTAL		\$113,500,000	64,044	202,060	83,000

For further information on Summer '79, the media may contact the federal government departments responsible for individual programs by telephoning the people listed below:

Employment and Immigration	Valerie Bachynsky	996-1432
National Defence		
Reserve Training Program	Doug Cate	996-2353
Cadets Program	"	"
Secretary of State		
Student Community Service Program	Joan Potvin	997-0630
Hostels Programs	"	"
Indian and Northern Affairs		
Indian and Inuit High School Program	Lorne Anderson	994-3533
Indian and Inuit Recruitment and Development Program	Marilyn Kane	994-1260
Parks Canada Recruitment	Dale McKeown	994-2755
Parks Awareness Program	"	"
Yukon Land Development	"	"
Northern Community Development	"	"
Territorial Land Resources Management	"	"
Fisheries and Environment	Paul Hempel	997-6611

Health and Welfare

Health Activities Employment Program for Students	Mike Alexander	995-8465
Summer Resources Fund	"	"
Solicitor General	Andy Roy	995-1032
Justice	Joanne Godin	992-5397
Consumer and Corporate Affairs	John Banys	997-3146
Labour Canada	Jean Pascal	997-3371



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
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For Release

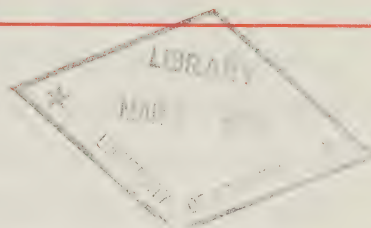
Pour publication

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- R21

Date
Subject

February 21, 1979
79-4

Date
Sujet



Bud Cullen, Minister of Employment and Immigration said today he wants to set the record straight in the face of numerous criticisms directed against the Government of Canada's position on women's employment.

"We deeply regret the misunderstanding of our policies and programs on women's employment", Mr. Cullen said. "I would like to take this opportunity to assure Canadians that women's employment opportunities are a prime concern and we are doing our utmost to ensure all women have the opportunity to fully realize their potential in the labour market."

His statement included background information on each of the criticisms that have been raised.

OUTREACH

Particular unease has been expressed over the change in criteria of the Outreach program, leading to fears that women's projects will be cancelled.

Outreach was created in 1972 as a supplementary tool to improve the employability and access to employment of individuals experiencing special difficulties entering the labour market and who are also unable to benefit from regular manpower services. The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission decided in 1977 to set target groups for the program and did not include women per se because they can usually benefit from regular Commission programs and services. However, Outreach does respond to the needs of women included in the following groups: people experiencing serious difficulty entering or re-entering the labour force; people in isolated or remote communities; native people; the chronically unemployed; the mentally and physically handicapped; and inmates and ex-inmates.

Many of the women's Outreach projects were started in 1975 during International Women's Year and, because the normal duration for funding is three and a half years, many of the projects are coming to the end of their funding period.

There has been no attempt to cut off funding for these projects any sooner than their contract stipulates. All Outreach projects, including those aimed at women, are being thoroughly reviewed before any final decision is taken.

TRAINING ALLOWANCES

Reducing the basic training allowance from \$45 to \$10 a week is part of the government's program of fiscal restraint. This applies only to trainees who are living with a fully employed spouse or parent and who are not eligible for UI benefit. It seemed reasonable that those people who were dependent should remain so during the training period. However, training allowances for certain categories have increased. For instance, the allowance is now higher for people with three or more dependents, which of course includes many single mothers. The Commission is examining the impact of this further and if it is found that the reduction in allowances is preventing women from taking the training courses they need, appropriate action to remedy the situation will be taken.

SECONDARY WAGE EARNERS

At one time, the Commission, like everyone else, used the term 'secondary wage earners' to describe married working women. Its usage was very common in economic circles and it was based on the assumption that there was one head of the family and the family economic base depended upon one wage earner rather than multiple wage earners. However, in recognition of the changing nature of the family and women's economic role, the Commission no longer uses this term and is attempting to discourage its use elsewhere.

IMMIGRANT WOMEN

The report on immigrant women recently published by the Advisory Council on the Status of Women has delved into areas where there are obvious difficulties for women, both as immigrants and as domestics on employment authorizations.

Some of the recommendations made in the report are already under consideration by the Commission. The domestics problem has been under study since last spring and a new policy will be put forward soon. The Commission is looking at administrative means of coming to grips with the problem involving domestics because the federal government has no power in the areas of labour standards and minimum wages - these come under provincial jurisdiction.

CHANGES TO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LEGISLATION

Charges have been made that the changes to the Unemployment Insurance legislation will affect women more severely than men claimants.

Out of the total number of dollars in benefits paid to women, there will be a 20.1 per cent reduction, while there will be a 19.8 per cent reduction for male claimants, a difference of 0.3 per cent.

These reductions will result from the more stringent eligibility requirements for people who have claimed UI benefits in the past year; new entrance requirements for entrants and re-entrants to the labour force; the establishment of a new minimum UI insurability provision; the benefit repayment for high income individuals; and the reduction of the benefit rate from 66 and 2/3 per cent of the weekly income to 60 per cent.

In terms of percentages of people affected by the new legislation, there will be 11.5 per cent fewer males able to establish a claim compared to 13 per cent fewer females.

EMPLOYMENT STRATEGY

The Employment Strategy is directed towards both men and women. The Commission is continually trying to improve the position of women in the labour force and to increase their participation in all our programs. In some programs, such as Language Training, women represent 55 per cent of the participants compared to a 39 per cent representation in the labour force. Women make up 44 per cent of the participants in the Canada Summer Youth Employment Program.

Other programs such as the Canada Manpower Industrial Training Program, have a female participation rate of 28 per cent and the Commission is trying to increase the number of women enrolled in this program. Apprenticeship training is a major concern. The female participation rate is only 2.8 per cent. However, this program is a provincial responsibility and the Commission hopes it can work with the provinces in an attempt to improve this situation.

The Women's Employment Strategy developed by the Commission in 1977 is designed to promote the development of labour market conditions to ensure the economic potential of the female labour force is fully realized and to support women workers in their search for employment.

OTHER COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

Some of the activities being undertaken by the Commission to improve the status of women in the labour market include: placing women's employment coordinators across the country to help adapt Commission programs to the economic needs of women in specific regions of the country; introducing courses in non-traditional occupations for women under the Canada Manpower Training Program; developing an advertising campaign encouraging employers to hire women in jobs normally reserved for men; developing a Creative Job Search Technique Course for Women which explains to women re-entering the labour market how to relate their skills and achievements to the working world; organizing projects in some provinces specifically designed to help single parents; and developing editorial guidelines for all Commission publications to ensure they reflect efforts to improve the status of women and are free of any discriminatory references based on sex.

At the end of his statement, Mr. Cullen concluded that the Commission recognizes there is still a lot to do to assist women in achieving equality in the labour force.

"Women earn lower wages than men, face greater job insecurity and are employed in jobs traditionally defined as women's work. However, we are actively working on changing these situations and I am sure that in the long-term we will be successful."



Minister
Employment and Immigration

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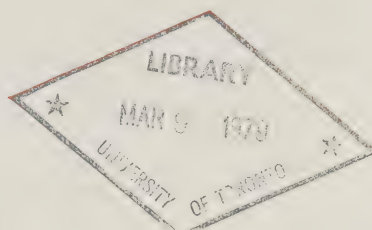
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February 21, 1979
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Date
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COMPUTER TO HELP CANADIANS CHOOSE CAREERS

Beginning in March, Canadians in every province will be able to get personalized career advice from a computer, Bud Cullen, Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada, announced today.

CHOICES, a computerized system pioneered and developed by Employment and Immigration Canada, promises to revolutionize career counselling by quickly providing information to help users explore all the career possibilities open to them.

Terminals, linked to a computer in Toronto, have been installed in about 50 Canada Employment Centres (CECs) across the country -- at least one in every province.

Visitors to the employment centres should have little difficulty in getting the CHOICES computer to "talk" to them about career possibilities. After an interview with a counsellor, anyone can use the system. All they have to do is type into the computer terminals information about their interests, aptitudes, education, future goals, expected salary, etc.

Drawing on its vast storehouse of more than 1,000 occupations, the computer will respond by providing information tailored to the interests and qualifications of the career-seeker. The computer is fluently bilingual and will converse in English or French as requested by the client.

The locations for CHOICES represent a cross-section of Canada: large and small towns, differing geographical and industrial areas and CECs with varying numbers of clients.

Since January, 100 employment counsellors -- two from each participating CEC -- have been specially trained in the use of CHOICES.

CHOICES has undergone successful field tests in British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and New Brunswick. Future plans call for the system to provide national and regional information on educational and training programs.

A list of CHOICES locations and a background paper on the system is attached.

For more information: Doug Wilson (613) 996-1533.

CITIES WITH CHOICES' TERMINALS

St. John's, Nfld. Crosbie Rd.	Willowdale, Ont. Yonge St.
Charlottetown, P.E.I. Grafton St.	Scarborough, Ont. Midland Ave.
Halifax, N.S. Mumford Rd.	Peterborough, Ont. Hunter St. W.
Sydney, N.S. George St.	London, Ont. Queen's Ave.
Moncton, N.B. Terminal Plaza Bldg.	Kitchener, Ont. Frederick St.
Bathurst, N.B. Main St.	Sarnia, Ont. South Front St.
Saint John, N.B. Prince William St.	Kingston, Ont. Princess St.
Granby, P.Q. rue Principale	Hamilton, Ont. Rebecca St.
Hull, P.Q. rue Hôtel de Ville	Winnipeg, Man. Edmonton St.
Chicoutimi, P.Q. rue Racine	Brandon, Man. 11th St.
Québec, P.Q. boul. Charest	Regina, Sask. Broad St.
Sherbrooke, P.Q. rue King	Saskatoon, Sask. 22nd St. E.
Trois-Rivières, P.Q. rue Royale	Yorkton, Sask. Broadway St. E.
*Montréal, P.Q. rue Union and rue Ste-Catherine	Lethbridge, Alta. 7th St. S.
Lachine, P.Q. rue Notre-Dame	Calgary, Alta. 9th St. S.W.
Rimouski, P.Q. rue St-Germain	Edmonton, Alta. 103rd Ave.
Shawinigan, P.Q. Ave. de la Station	Grande Prairie, Alta. 101st Ave.
St. Jérôme, P.Q. boul. Labelle	*Victoria, B.C. Douglas St. and Fort St.
Toronto, Ont. Dundas St. W.	Surrey, B.C. 136A St.
Thunder Bay, Ont. Syndicate Ave. S.	*Vancouver, B.C. East Hastings St., Kingsway and Oak St. (Vancouver Community College)
Sault Ste Marie, Ont. Bay St.	Prince George, B.C. Victoria St.
Sudbury, Ont. Lisgar St.	Kelowna, B.C. Queensway Ave.
Ottawa, Ont. Laurier Ave. W.	Abbotsford, B.C. McCallum Rd.

*A few cities will have several CHOICES terminals.

CHOICES BACKGROUNDER

What career is best for me? Why did I choose this kind of work? Students and adults search for answers to these questions every day.

CHOICES, a unique Canadian counselling tool pioneered and developed by the Occupational and Career Analysis and Development (OCAD) Branch of Employment and Immigration Canada, may be just what is needed.

CHOICES has married the computer to an information program that helps career-seekers make up their minds and points out the paths and directions that are open to them. It was designed for use in Canada Employment Centres.

Using CHOICES is a simple procedure. Seated at computer terminals, individuals can, themselves, type in personal information about their interests, aptitudes, education, future goals, expected salary, travel preferences and so on. In return, the computer replies with a list of suitable occupations, matching personal interests and abilities in that special blend of individual characteristics that makes one person different from another.

The personal nature of the system extends to addressing clients by their first names when the computer asks them the necessary questions required to plot individual profiles. Clients respond to the questions by touching a key for "Yes" or "No" or by pressing a number.

As Stuart Conger, Director of OCAD, says, "CHOICES doesn't make decisions or pass judgments but allows users to explore all the possibilities that are available to them personally."

Last year, CHOICES underwent successful field trials in British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and New Brunswick. Terminals, linked into a central computer in Ottawa, were located at employment offices, secondary schools and college campuses.

CHOICES can 'speak' in both French and English and will, when completed, also provide national and regional information on college and university training programs with a speed and thoroughness never before possible.

The coming year will see the further consolidation and expansion of the data base. The system already has full details on more than 1,000 occupations. Further enhancements, such as a counsellor summary and the ability to gain access to the system through a list of tasks performed in an occupation as well as information concerning institutional training, will be added.

Development of the system began in 1975 and was itself an offshoot of other OCAD counselling tools such as Careers Provinces, a series of leaflets for each province containing definitive descriptions and requirements for specific occupations and Careers Canada, a series of comprehensive career guide booklets describing occupations from a Canada-wide point of view.

Last year, CHOICES gained world-wide attention at a seminar in West Germany sponsored by the Federal Employment Institute of West Germany and the International Association for Vocational and Educational Guidance. It was attended by representatives from countries throughout the world and Stuart Conger, Director of OCAD, made a presentation outlining CHOICES.

CHOICES is now regarded as one of the most advanced and sophisticated counselling tools anywhere in the world. Enquiries about it are coming from the United Kingdom, Europe and the Far East.

United States federal and state organizations are also deeply interested in CHOICES and are intrigued with the fact that the system incorporates both national and regional data in a unified way. Both Florida and North Carolina are now working experimentally with CHOICES.



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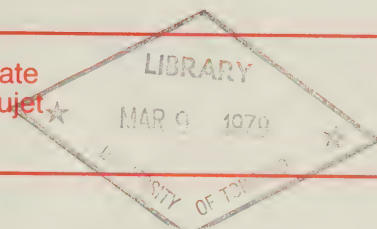
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February 21, 1979
79-7

Date
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Up to 20 Canadians will be offered career-related training and experience in Mexico as part of the 1979-1980 Canada-Mexico Exchange Program for young specialists and technicians.

Training will begin in late September and the length of the training period may vary from four to 12 months.

The program was created by a formal bilateral agreement signed by Canada and Mexico in 1973 and is designed to provide young Canadians and Mexicans with career-related training and experience and the opportunity to learn about each other's culture while encouraging closer relations between the two countries.

Applicants must be Canadian citizens, between 18 and 30 years of age and in good health. They must have a working knowledge of Spanish and possess a university degree or recognized post-secondary diploma or certificate.

In Mexico, Canadians can take training in fields such as:

- . anthropology (social and physiological);
- . archaeology;
- . architecture (urban planning and development, conservation and restoration, low-cost housing);
- . museology;
- . social medicine (sociology); and
- . tourism (planning and development of sites).

Training will be offered only to candidates who have related academic backgrounds.

The National Council for Science and Technology in Mexico (CONACYT) selects young Mexican specialists and technicians for training in Canada. Canadian companies will be asked to provide training for the Mexican candidates.

The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, on behalf of the Department of External Affairs, is recruiting and selecting Canadians for the 1979-1980 Canada-Mexico Exchange Program.

For further information and applications please contact:

The Canada-Mexico Exchange Program for Young
Specialists and Technicians
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Room 1102
222 Nepean Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J5

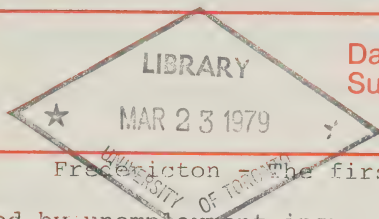
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March 5, 1979

79-8

Fredericton - The first job creation pilot project financed by unemployment insurance (UI) funds was launched here today. One hundred UI-eligible claimants will be on the project for a year. It is designed to make new Brunswick's tourist industry more competitive.

This was announced today by Canada's Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen, New Brunswick's Tourism Minister Leland McGaw and New Brunswick's Labour and Manpower Minister Mabel Deware.

"UI claimants who are having a hard time getting jobs can now be productive," said Mr. Cullen. "And at the same time, they can make a valuable contribution to their communities' growth and well-being."

Mrs. Deware noted that this was the second first for New Brunswick in innovative approaches to our employment problems. The first initiative was a major Canada Works project dealing with New Brunswick's forestry industry. She said that the close co-operation between the federal and provincial governments in this area has been very gratifying.

UI claimants on the project will survey tourist needs and perceptions, build and staff tourist kiosks and displays in mall areas, give toll-free telephone service and staff new visitor centres. They will also help upgrade provincial parks and other tourist attractions.

The New Brunswick Departments of Tourism and of Labour and Manpower are sponsoring the project to improve the quality of New Brunswick's tourist attractions and to publicize them extensively. This is expected to increase the number of tourists and how long they stay in New Brunswick. It is also hoped to encourage residents to tour New Brunswick.

The pilot project is expected to create more jobs and increase revenue from tourism in New Brunswick.

The pilot project will operate in 10 New Brunswick communities. A total of \$625,000 in UI benefits will be paid to UI claimants in trades ranging from carpentry to telephone counselling and research. And, the province will pay \$56,230 towards the administration of the project. (In 1978, \$175 million was spent by tourists visiting New Brunswick. The industry contributes about 23,000 man years of direct and indirect employment in the province. Provincial and municipal taxes resulting from tourism was \$33 million in 1978.)

"We really expect this to be a healthy shot in the arm for our tourist industry," said provincial Tourism Minister Leland McGaw. "We will be taking steps to inform the tourist industry associations of those programmes immediately."

In 1979, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) has budgeted \$5 million in UI funds for pilot job creation projects. The New Brunswick tourism project is the first to be approved. Other pilot projects will test the effectiveness of using UI funds in this way. Unemployment insurance funds are already used developmentally to finance work-sharing and job training programs.

The UI claimants will take part in the project for six months to a year. They will get an average of \$200 a week in benefits. They will use up their normal entitlement of UI benefits. If needed, they will also get up to six weeks more on benefit to continue to look for work at the end of the project.



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March 5, 1979

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Developmental uses of unemployment
insurance funds for job creation

BACKGROUND 1

UI-funded job creation is one of several new ways to use UI funds creatively and productively. These uses were authorized by Bill C-27, passed in August 1977. UI-funded job creation helps develop Canada's human resources and creates assets of value in communities.

In 1979, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) set aside \$5 million in UI funds to test this form of job creation by pilot projects. The New Brunswick pilot project is the first to be approved. Along with others, it will measure if this way of using UI funds developmentally is effective. If successful, UI-funded job creation could be generally used in the 1980s. The CEIC hopes to have at least one pilot project in operation this year in each province.

In 1977, the use of unemployment insurance funds was broadened beyond income maintenance for unemployed workers.

.../2

UI funds now pay those in the work-sharing program. This experimental program allows employers to keep their total work force intact during temporary economic emergencies. There have been 19 work-sharing pilot projects funded by unemployment insurance benefits. These tests of this developmental use of UI funds are now being evaluated.

Since 1977 UI funds have also paid eligible claimants to take occupational training. This use is not experimental but an established program. UI claimants get regular UI benefits while they improve their work knowledge and skills through training.

There are advantages for sponsors and participants

UI-funded job creation gives sponsoring organizations and their communities the chance to restore, maintain or enhance productivity in private or public enterprises. UI claimants can take part in productive and personally rewarding activity while on UI benefit.

UI-funded job creation offers those entitled to UI the chance to be productive while they get UI benefits. It offers them the chance to gain, keep or increase their job skills. Claimants who would otherwise have little chance of finding work are special targets for the program.

Projects must have lasting value

The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission approves projects only if they can make a lasting social and economic contribution to a community or cope with a natural disaster or temporary economic crisis.

Projects must reflect the needs of the local labour market and community. They must use the skills of UI claimants in the area. They must also create new activities rather than subsidize jobs that would have existed anyway. The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission will not approve projects that compete with or duplicate existing services. Projects must meet other selection criteria before they are approved. For example, a project must not give an industry an unfair competitive advantage. Nor must it reduce other job opportunities in the community.

Pilot projects are only funded by UI for one year. However, projects that would last longer can also be approved if sponsors can show that other funding is available or that the project can be self-sufficient after one year.

Projects can be sponsored by any established organization -- a partnership or corporation, any federal, provincial or municipal government departments or agency. They can also be sponsored by cooperatives and associations. Sponsors must show they can manage the project efficiently.

Participants must be UI claimants

Only UI-eligible claimants who have poor job prospects during the project can take part. They join the project voluntary.

However, they must have skills needed by the project. They can quit or be asked to leave a project at any time without losing their right to UI benefit.

Weeks on a job-creation project use up a claimant's current UI entitlement. And these weeks do not count as insurable employment for a future UI claim. However, when a claimant leaves a project, he/she can get up to six weeks of extra UI benefits to continue to look for work, if the normal benefit has run out.

Claimants can be given time off to look for other work during the project. And they must, of course, meet all other obligations to UI -- for example, income from other work must be declared.



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Subject

March 5, 1979

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New Brunswick tourism:
A pilot project for UI job creation

BACKGROUNDER 2

This project is sponsored by the New Brunswick Department of Tourism. Administrative and managerial support will be provided by the New Brunswick Department of Labour and Manpower.

The purpose of this pilot project is to increase the number and stay of resident and non-resident tourists travelling to and within New Brunswick.

Thus, it will enhance New Brunswick's tourist industry, improve the quality of the New Brunswick's tourist attractions and publicize these attractions extensively inside and outside the province. The project would give 100 UI claimants the chance to get valuable job experience.

The tourist industry in New Brunswick will benefit

The project, composed of 11 elements, is expected to improve the quality and competitive strength of the tourist industry in New Brunswick.

.../2

Public and private sector revenue from tourism is expected to increase significantly. An increase in job opportunities in the tourist industry is also expected.

Currently, the tourism industry has a major impact on the economy of New Brunswick. In 1978, \$175 million was spent by tourists in the province. About 23,000 people are employed in tourism. Direct provincial tax revenue is about \$9.5 million a year.

Here is a list of project programs

- A survey of the residents of New Brunswick will determine their travel needs and perceptions. This will involve 19 UI claimants.
- Kiosks and displays in mall areas will promote travel, hospitality and tourist attractions. These will be set up in Maine, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Eight UI claimants would take part in this program.
- Research will be done to help increase touring and convention sales. Two UI claimants would participate.

- Seven visitor centres to distribute literature and counsel travellers will be upgraded at major entry points into New Brunswick. These are Saint John, Cape Tormentine, St. Stephen, Woodstock, Edmundston, Campbellton and Aulac. This program will have 16 UI claimants.
- Research surveys in three centres will evaluate the effectiveness of the tourist centres in increasing the time tourists stay in New Brunswick. Four UI claimants will take part.
- Tourist services will be modernized by setting up a toll-free personalized telephone enquiry system. Three UI claimants will take part.
- A survey on spending by provincial park visitors in the summer of 1978 will be analysed by one UI claimant.

- A data bank on tourist attractions and special events will be set up. This will be a flexible and fast information bank for telephone information officers and others. Four UI claimants will take part.
- Programs will be organized to upgrade housing and other facilities at Mount Carleton and Campobello provincial parks. Eighteen UI claimants will take part.
- Work crews will regularly clean up areas of major tourist interest like parks, rest areas, look-outs and scenic routes. Twenty-one UI claimants will take part.
- Forest technicians will develop plans for improving the management of major provincial parks. Four UI claimants will take part.

One hundred UI claimants will take part in the project for up to 12 months. The project will run from March 1979 to March 1980. There will be 3,199 weeks of work, costing some \$775,000. Of this some \$625,000 in UI benefits will be paid to the claimants who participate. The administration of the project

will cost \$150,400. New Brunswick will contribute \$56,230 and the federal government will contribute \$94,170 from Canada Works appropriations.

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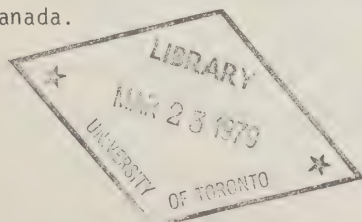
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bjeet Winnipeg, March 5, 1979
79-9

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Sujet

Bud Cullen, Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada, and Jacob Klassen, Executive Secretary of the Mennonite Central Committee (Canada), today announced the signing of an agreement in Winnipeg designed to facilitate the church's participation in the refugee sponsorship program, introduced under the new Immigration Act last April.

"The Mennonites have long shown their concern for the world's displaced and persecuted," said the Minister, "and this agreement will enable them to further expand this traditional involvement."

This agreement, the first to be signed with a Canadian church, will serve as a framework for all sponsorship arrangements made by local Mennonite constituent groups and makes the Mennonite Central Committee (Canada) legally responsible for sponsorships involving its member groups across Canada.



The Minister said that cutting out a lot of the red tape involved in handling every case at the local level will promote more sponsorships. And because sponsored refugees are admitted in addition to those who come in under the government's regular refugee program, constituent groups participating in the sponsoring program will be able to substantially increase the number of refugees admitted to Canada for resettlement. Initial feedback from local Mennonite groups indicates that they are now ready to receive about 500 refugees under this agreement.

In addition, the agreement introduces a new partnership system under which the Mennonite Central Committee and the federal government can share the commitment with respect to more difficult refugee cases. Under this joint assistance arrangement, the government will provide the financial assistance and other services it normally offers to refugees and local constituent groups will supply special services, over and above those made available by the government. This arrangement will enable the admission of refugees who would not normally be accepted because they need special assistance to become successfully established in Canada. Needed assistance may include services such as arranging day care for a working mother or finding special accommodation.

Mr. Cullen stated that the Winnipeg agreement represents a significant step forward in Canada's response to the world refugee problem, because it allows Canadians to directly influence the number of refugees resettled in Canada and permits the admission of many who would not otherwise be accepted.

"It is my hope," said the Minister, "that this agreement with the Mennonite Church will serve as an example for other national church organizations and voluntary agencies, encouraging a wide spectrum of Canadians to become personally involved in helping those less fortunate than ourselves."



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For immediate release
March 29, 1979

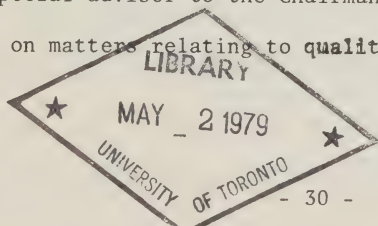
Date
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79-10

OTTAWA - - Canada's Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen announced today the appointment, by Order in Council, of Mr. Frank Chafe as Commissioner of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, representing employees. The appointment effective April 1, 1979, is for a term of five years.

At the time of his appointment, Mr. Chafe was Assistant to the President of the Canadian Labour Congress. A native of St. John's, Newfoundland, Mr. Chafe joined the staff of the CLC in 1950 as general representative for Newfoundland. He subsequently served in a variety of roles for the Congress in Ontario and western Canada before coming to the CLC national headquarters in Ottawa in 1966. He was named Assistant to the President of the Congress in September 1976, also serving as Secretary of the CLC National Committee on Health and Safety.

In his new appointment, Mr. Chafe replaces Mr. Raymond Lapointe, who was named special advisor to the Chairman/Deputy Minister of Employment and Immigration on matters relating to quality of service to the public.



Further details: see biographical sketch attached.

FRANK CHAFE

Commissioner (Employees)
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

Frank Chafe is a native of Newfoundland, born at St. John's on December 10, 1922.

He was educated at St. Patrick's and Holy Cross Schools and St. Bonaventure's College.

He has been a member of the Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks since 1940.

Mr. Chafe was Secretary of the St. John's and District Labour Council from 1947 to 1949 and President of the Newfoundland Federation of Labour from 1949 to 1958. He served as a member of the Newfoundland Labour Relations Board from 1950 to 1958.

In 1950 he joined the staff of the Canadian Labour Congress and served as a general representative of the Congress in Newfoundland until 1960. He was then transferred to the CLC's Ontario Region as an educational representative. In 1961 he became Regional Director of Education for the Prairie Region of the C.L.C. He held the position until he was appointed Assistant Director of the Departments of Legislation and Government Employees at the CLC's national headquarters in Ottawa, in December 1966.

He was appointed Director of the Government Employees Department of the Canadian Labour Congress in August 1972. He became Assistant to the President of the Congress in September 1976. He also served as Secretary of the C.L.C. National Committee on Health and Safety.

Mr. Chafe is a National Director of the Canadian Cancer Society and the Canadian Criminology and Corrections Association. He was a member of the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee. He is a member of the Adult Occupational Training Advisory Board, the Canada Safety Council, the Canadian Standards Association and the Public Service Arbitration Tribunal.

Mr. Chafe is married and has two sons.



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For Release

Pour publication

Toronto, March 9, 1979

Date
Sujet

79-11

A refugee sponsorship agreement, signed today with the Presbyterian Church in Canada, is the second one to be undertaken with the federal government by a national religious organization on behalf of its member churches.

The agreement, signed in Toronto by Employment and Immigration Canada Minister Bud Cullen, and Secretary of the Administrative Council and Principal Clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, Dr. Donald C. MacDonald, follows a similar agreement with the Mennonite Central Committee announced last week in Winnipeg.

Umbrella arrangements such as this make it possible for Canadian groups and organizations to directly influence the number of refugees that can be resettled in Canada, permitting the admission of many who would not otherwise be accepted, and saving the time and paperwork involved in handling each sponsorship application on an individual basis.

The agreement signed with the Presbyterian Church outlines the resettlement assistance to be provided for refugees and includes a partnership system under which the Church can share the commitment for certain more difficult refugee cases with the federal government.

"It is hoped that this agreement with the Presbyterian Church, and the one signed last week with the Mennonite Central Committee, will encourage other Canadian religious institutions, as well as national community groups and voluntary agencies, to make similar commitments to facilitate the development of local offers to help refugees build new lives here," Mr. Cullen said.



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April 4, 1979
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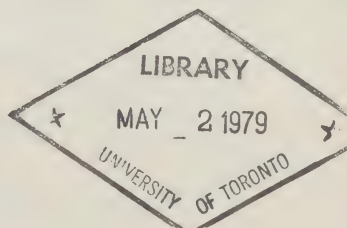
Date
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OTTAWA -- Immigration Minister Bud Cullen announced today the appointment of Gerard Loiselle to the Immigration Appeal Board.

The appointment is for a 10-year term and Mr. Loiselle becomes the 10th member of the Board.

Mr. Loiselle, 58, represented the Quebec riding of Saint-Henri in the House of Commons. He was first elected in 1957 and has served as Parliamentary Secretary to previous ministers of Immigration and Transport. Prior to his parliamentary career, he served for 16 years as a member of Montreal City Council. At the time of his election, in 1950, he was the youngest member of the City Council.

- 30 -



Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

April 10, 1979

Date
Sujet

79-13

Bud Cullen, Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada, today announced funding arrangements for the Youth Job Corps, the federal government's newest employment development program, which supports both summer and year-round projects.

Projects sponsored by the Ministry of the Solicitor General, Health and Welfare Canada, Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Ministry of the Secretary of State receive the largest shares of the \$46.9 million Youth Job Corps budget for 1979/80. In all, 22 federal departments and agencies are sponsoring summer and year-round projects designed to increase participants' marketable skills.

Of the 12,833 jobs the program has created to date, 3,165 are in Quebec, where \$13.2 million worth of projects are located. Ontario has the next largest share of projects, \$10.8 million worth, and 2,985 jobs.



In total across Canada, the program is supporting 850 summer projects providing 90,000 weeks of work and 750 year-round projects providing 190,000 weeks of work.

Young men and women working on Youth Job Corps projects will be able to gain experience and training in a wide variety of fields, under the general direction and with the resources of the federal government. They will be engaged in research, semi-skilled labour, educational and promotional work, community development and entrepreneurial activity.

Some of the projects supported by the Youth Job Corps are designed to stimulate the development of particular industries. Industry, Trade and Commerce, for example, has developed a project to employ students and graduates of fashion design in apparel manufacturing firms. This project will provide 52 fashion design graduates and 52 students with practical experience in their field and expose their employers to the skills and potential of these young people.

Other projects are designed to assist community groups realize their objectives. The Ministry of the Secretary of State has developed a project to strengthen the organization and self-help efforts of the handicapped community in Canada. This project will enable 85 young handicapped people to gain experience working for the Coalition of

Provincial Organizations for the Handicapped (COPOH) and, through their efforts (in membership development, fund raising, research and community development), strengthen COPOH.

Unemployed young people aged 15-24 who are interested in working on Youth Job Corps projects should register at their local Canada Employment Centre (Manpower Services). For the summer projects, participants must be students who intend to return to school in the fall.

The Youth Job Corps is a program of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission's Youth Employment Branch. This branch works with the Interdepartmental Committee on Youth Employment to evaluate existing youth employment programs and policies, to further develop the youth employment strategy that will make the most effective use of resources and to promote federal/provincial co-operation in the area of youth employment.

YOUTH JOB CORPS FUNDING ALLOCATIONS

BY PROVINCE

<u>PROVINCE/TERRITORY</u>	<u>STUDENT</u>	<u>NON-STUDENT</u>	<u>T O T A L</u>
Newfoundland	\$ 586,087	\$ 1,042,147	\$ 1,628,234
Nova Scotia	\$ 1,085,204	\$ 2,090,095	\$ 3,175,299
Prince Edward Island	\$ 291,806	\$ 317,697	\$ 609,503
New Brunswick	\$ 889,002	\$ 2,128,173	\$ 3,017,175
Quebec	\$ 3,552,528	\$ 9,663,824	\$ 13,216,352
Ontario	\$ 3,579,331	\$ 7,258,249	\$ 10,837,580
Manitoba	\$ 1,021,434	\$ 2,001,106	\$ 3,022,540
Saskatchewan	\$ 897,277	\$ 1,556,834	\$ 2,454,111
Alberta	\$ 650,031	\$ 1,382,677	\$ 2,032,708
British Columbia	\$ 1,306,091	\$ 3,402,393	\$ 4,708,484
Northwest Territories	\$ 313,777	\$ 375,212	\$ 688,989
Yukon	\$ 106,184	\$ 164,055	\$ 270,239
TOTAL	\$ 14,278,752	\$ 31,382,462	\$ 45,661,214

YOUTH JOB CORPS PROGRAM

JOBS BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	STUDENT	NON-STUDENT	TOTAL
Newfoundland	348	237	585
Nova Scotia	558	457	1015
Prince Edward Island	140	70	210
New Brunswick	423	508	931
Quebec	1596	1569	3165
Ontario	1584	1401	2985
Manitoba	549	366	915
Saskatchewan	454	259	713
Alberta	344	277	621
British Columbia	704	645	1349
Northwest Territories	156	111	267
Yukon	55	22	77
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	6911	5922	12833

YOUTH JOB CORPS FUNDING ALLOCATIONS

BY DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	ALLOCATION FOR YEAR- ROUND PROJECTS	YEAR-ROUND JOBS	ALLOCATION FOR SUMMER PROJECTS	SUMMER JOBS
	(\$000)		(\$000)	
Agriculture	1,929,498	259	1,071,298	434
Employment and Immigration Canada	2,162,826	405	333,246	143
Canadian Transport Commission	289,142	36	146,318	59
Central Mortgage and Housing	407,489	86	334,547	175
Communications	234,101	31	299,972	158
Consumer and Corporate Affairs	384,484	51	271,321	108
Energy, Mines & Resources	155,976	36	30,123	12
Fisheries & Environment	2,034,627	427	924,271	425
Indian Affairs & Northern Development	4,283,606	855	2,482,368	1633
Industry, Trade & Commerce	3,107,721	629	787,990	412
Justice			385,808	161
Labour Canada			160,633	62
National Capital Commission	151,845	26	97,387	43
Health and Welfare Canada	4,760,294	600	1,517,261	593
National Museums	983,322	175	728,837	307
National Research Council	144,452	21	118,000	56
Public Works			254,763	128
Regional Economic Expansion	312,686	39	349,239	131
Secretary of State	5,645,800	908	725,415	309
Solicitor General	4,300,000	1313	2,958,173	1390
Transport Canada			301,782	172
Supply and Services	94,593	25		
TOTAL	31,382,462	5922	14,278,752	6911



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

Government
Publications

For Release

Pour publication

Subject

April 11, 1979

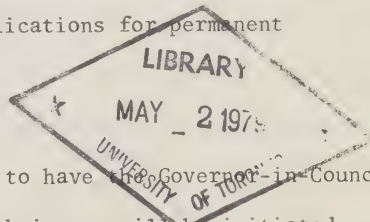
Date
Sujet

79-14

The Honourable Bud Cullen, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today announced that he has reached a favourable decision in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Frederico Luchsinger of Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. Luchsinger have been living in Canada under Ministerial Permit since 1974 and 1975 respectively. Mr. Cullen has decided to waive the normal requirements under the Act and to process Mr. and Mrs. Luchsinger's application for permanent resident status while they are in Canada. It should be noted that under the Immigration Act (1976), it is normally required that applications for permanent resident status be made from outside Canada.

The necessary administrative steps to have the Governor-in-Council approve permanent resident status for the Luchsingers will be initiated immediately. The process usually requires four to six months to complete. In the interim, the Luchsingers will remain under Ministerial Permit.



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Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

June 8, 1979

Date
Sujet

79-16

The Honourable Ron Atkey, Minister of Employment and Immigration, announced today that the Government has decided to proclaim the remaining provisions of Bill C-14, an Act to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act, effective July 1.

The sections deal with new entrants and re-entrants to the labour force and UI repeaters.

The proclamation had been scheduled for June 3 and had been delayed to enable the new Government to review it. Mr. Atkey indicated that the Government felt it had no option but to proclaim the remaining provisions as passed by Parliament in December 1978.

Mr. Atkey announced that the new Government would conduct a fundamental review of the Unemployment Insurance program to ensure that it is fully effective in meeting the changing needs of the economy and society of the 1980s.

In particular, the review will give consideration to two major proposals for improvement in the UI legislation, made in the last Parliament by the Progressive Conservative Opposition:

- Imposing greater UI penalties on those who voluntarily quit their jobs without just cause or who are fired for misconduct; and
- Providing different levels of UI benefit for claimants with dependents than for those without dependents.

Such changes will be examined with a view to achieving greater equity as well as greater economy and control in the UI program.

Mr. Atkey said the Government will, during the course of this review, consult fully with the provinces and the private sector to ensure their views and perceptions are taken into account.

See backgrounder attached

FOR BACKGROUND

Changes to Unemployment Insurance

The repeater, new entrant and re-entrant provisions only affect workers who do not have at least 20 weeks of insurable employment in their qualifying period. (Seventy-per cent of UI claimants have 20 or more weeks.) The qualifying period is the 52 weeks before the start date of a claim for UI benefits. Or, if a person has had a claim for UI in the last year, it's the time since that claim started. These provisions are effective July 1.

Those not affected by the new provisions need from 10 to 14 weeks of insurable employment to qualify for regular UI benefits, depending on the rate of unemployment where they live. The 10 to 14 weeks is called the variable entrance requirement.

The unemployment rate used for Unemployment Insurance is a three-month moving average of seasonally-adjusted unemployment rates in 48 economic regions in Canada.

If the unemployment rate increases, people could be affected in three ways: the number of weeks needed to qualify for benefits could be reduced; the number of weeks of benefits payable could be increased; and claimants could be excluded from the repeater provision (if the regional unemployment rate is over 11.5 per cent).

New entrants and re-entrants

New entrants and re-entrants to the labour force may qualify for benefits with the usual 10 to 14 weeks entrance requirement if they are considered by UI to be part of the labour force in the year before their qualifying period.

People considered part of the labour force include those getting total temporary worker's compensation, paid sick or maternity leave or payments from an approved wage-loss replacement plan. Those on an approved training course; involved in a labour dispute; or on UI claim (including the waiting period and week benefits were not paid because of earnings received) are also considered part of the labour force.

If a person was in one or more of these situations for a total of at least 14 weeks in the year before the qualifying period, he or she would qualify for UI benefits with the usual 10 to 14 week variable entrance requirement.

Repeaters

The "repeater" provision will not apply in any area where the unemployment rate is over 11.5 per cent. (At present, claimants in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, the Cape Breton and Annapolis regions of Nova Scotia, the Restigouche and Moncton regions of New Brunswick, the Gaspé, Trois-Rivières, Outaouais and northern regions of Quebec, the Yukon and North West Territories would be exempted.)

A person who got UI in the last year will only be treated as a repeater if he or she got more weeks of benefits than the number of weeks needed to qualify under the local variable entrance requirement (VER). Then that person would need the VER plus one extra week of insurable employment for each week of benefits received beyond the VER -- to a maximum of six extra weeks -- to file a new claim. (Claims can be renewed during the benefit period of up to 52 weeks as long as a person has not been paid all the benefits to which he or she is entitled. Renewal claims will not be affected by the repeater provision.)

For more information call:

D. Long
992-3780 (613)



Minister
Employment and Immigration

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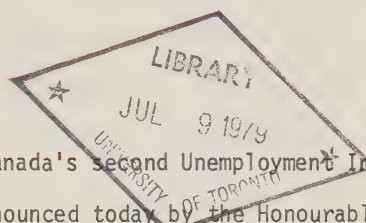
For Release

Pour publication

June 22, 1979

79-18

Date
Sujet



Approval of Canada's Second Unemployment Insurance Job Creation project was announced today by the Honourable Ronald Atkey, Minister of Employment and Immigration.

The project in the Magog region of Quebec will employ 56 people who are receiving UI benefits, in a variety of activities that will lay the foundations for a stronger tourism industry in the region.

A total of \$340,370 in UI benefits will support the project along with \$52,193 provided from Canada Works funds.

Sponsor of the project is the Conseil Régional de Développement - Cantons de l'Est (CRDCE).

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The first UI/Job Creation pilot project began operating in the province of New Brunswick earlier this year when more than 100 UI claimants began working on projects to make the province's tourist industry more competitive.

The Magog project will operate in two locations, in Magog itself and at Camp Jouvence nearby.

Magog is a small municipality with a population of about 10,000, and in the summer season the population triples as a result of nearby recreational facilities.

Participants in UI/Job Creation projects do so voluntarily while continuing to draw benefits. They may leave a project if they are unhappy with the job, without being penalized, or if a permanent job requiring their skills becomes available. While working on a project they must continue their job-search activities.

For further information contact

Bob Burgess
996-1432

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July 17, 1979

Correction to the Canada Works
News Release 79-19

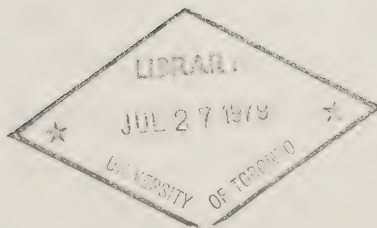
With reference to the Canada Works news release of July 17, 1979, the figure of 91 per cent in the first paragraph should read slightly more than 98 per cent.

1e 17 juillet 1979

Corrections au communiqué de presse
"Canada au travail" 79-19

En ce qui a trait au communiqué de presse "Canada au travail" du 17 juillet 1979, le chiffre de 91 % qui apparaît dans le premier paragraphe devrait se lire un peu plus de 98 %.

Dans le deuxième paragraphe, l'expression le taux de chômage doit être remplacée par le taux de main-d'oeuvre excédentaire.





Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

Subject

July 17, 1979
79-19

Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey today announced that the fourth and final phase of the community-based Canada Works program would be funded at \$100 million with slightly more than 91 per cent allocated to Quebec and the Atlantic provinces and the remainder to British Columbia, the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Federal constituencies with a labour surplus rate in excess of nine per cent are eligible to receive funds through the program with the maximum for a constituency set at \$3 million.

Mr. Atkey noted that Canada Works, in its first three phases, created some 107,000 short-term jobs at a federal cost of about \$510 million with all federal constituencies receiving allocations.

.../2

"There is a clear need", he said, "to zero in on areas of the country where unemployment is most severe and which suffer even more in periods of seasonal economic slowdown. Setting the 'trigger' rate at nine per cent will accomplish this."

Mr. Atkey and Mr. Robert de Cotret, Minister for Economic Development and Trade, said the federal government is now reviewing the entire area of job creation and employment development and is moving to replace the Canada Works program next year with alternative approaches more supportive of increasing the capacity of the private sector to stimulate employment growth.

Mr. de Cotret stated that the federal government would be consulting with the provinces and the private sector on the most effective means of generating permanent employment and economic development opportunities.

"Discontinuing Canada Works after this final phase reflects the determination of the new government to move toward an approach which will result in increased long-term employment in the private sector", Mr. Atkey said.

While Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will not be receiving funds in the final phase of Canada Works, there will be an increased level of employment development in Native communities through the longer term Local Employment Assistance Program (LEAP). In addition,

Mr. Atkey noted that employers in these provinces are making substantial use of alternative employment programs such as the Employment Tax Credit program.

Mr. Atkey said he would also be announcing details of the Youth Employment Strategy soon, some elements of which he expected to have in place this fall.

Provincial allocations for Phase IV of Canada Works are as follows: Newfoundland, \$19,631,000; Prince Edward Island, \$3,729,000; Nova Scotia, \$11,058,000; New Brunswick, \$15,116,000; Quebec, \$48,674,000; British Columbia, \$1,654,000; Northwest Territories, \$39,000; Yukon Territory, \$99,000.

Deadline for receipt of applications is September 28, 1979.

For further information, contact:

Valerie Bachynsky, 994-6804

or

Marie-Hélène Boyle, 994-6813

CANADA WORKS

HISTORY

Canada Works came into being in 1977, replacing the Local Initiatives Program (which operated from 1971/72 to 1976/77). The main purpose of Canada Works is to create short term employment using the skills of unemployed people to provide useful facilities or services to communities.

In its first three phases, Canada Works created 107,000 short-term jobs, at a cost of approximately \$510 million, and in addition to needed jobs provided many Canadian communities with lasting benefits in new or upgraded facilities. Many areas of high unemployment have benefitted from the construction of tourist, harbour and recreational facilities, as well as environmental and other local improvements which have directly or indirectly resulted in continuing, local jobs.

CANADA WORKS

PROJECT APPLICATIONS

Established organizations, partnerships or corporations are invited to submit applications for Canada Works projects by September 28, 1979. An approved project must start as soon as possible after October 1, 1979.

The 1979/80 Guide to Applicants makes special mention of women's organizations, which are encouraged to sponsor projects which will provide jobs to match the skills of unemployed women registered with Canada Employment Centres.

Criteria for project proposals

To be considered for Canada Works funding, projects must:

- . create at least three new jobs that match the skills of unemployed people in a local area and are designed to maintain or increase their skills;
- . provide worthwhile services or facilities to a community without duplication of or competition with existing services or facilities;
- . demonstrate that they can be completed within 52 weeks and will not create a dependency after Canada Works funding ceases;
- . ordinarily not require more than \$20,000 per month;
- . be of a non-profit nature.

Applications and the Guide to Applicants will be available shortly in Employment Development Branch offices and local Canada Employment Centres.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

Subject

June 28, 1979
79-20

Date
Sujet



Canada Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey today signed refugee sponsorship agreements with the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Ottawa, represented by Archbishop Plourde, and the Anglican Diocese of Ottawa, represented by the Right Reverend Wm. J. Robinson.

The Minister commended the precedent set by the Ottawa dioceses, the first of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches in Canada to enter into sponsorship agreements with the federal government, and expressed hope that others will soon follow their initiative. He went on to say that umbrella agreements such as these increase the potential participation of local groups in the sponsorship program, because they eliminate much of the time and paperwork involved in handling every case at the local level.

The agreements signed today outline the responsibilities of both the parent church bodies and local parishes in providing resettlement assistance to sponsored refugees. And because refugees brought to Canada under the agreements will be over and above those admitted under the government's refugee program, local Roman Catholic and Anglican parishes entering into sponsorship arrangements will be able to directly influence the number of refugees resettled in this country, permitting the admission of many who could not otherwise be accepted.

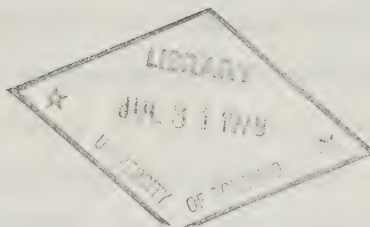
"In light of the increasingly tragic situation in Indochina," the Minister said, "it's heartening to see Canadian church groups exercising their humanitarian principles by becoming personally involved in helping homeless refugees find a new life in Canada. I hope these examples will spur other Canadian churches, as well as community and voluntary agencies, to make similar commitments to relieve the suffering of those less fortunate than ourselves."

*Report on the Government and
Immigration - 11 - 1*

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July 18, 1979

79-21



The Secretary of State for External Affairs Flora MacDonald and the Minister of Employment and Immigration Ron Atkey today announced that Canada in response to the Southeast Asian refugee crisis is prepared to increase its acceptance of Indochinese refugees from the current average rate of 1,000 per month to 3,000 per month making it possible for Canada to be the new home of up to 50,000 refugees from this area by the end of 1980.

The ministers said that Canada hopes to achieve this new commitment through the joint efforts of the Canadian government and the private sector and challenge Canadians to help. The program will be based on a matching formula whereby the government will foster one refugee for each one brought in under private sponsorship. All sponsorships received to date will be included in this matching arrangement.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs recalled that, at the recent Tokyo summit, Prime Minister Clark and his colleagues had committed themselves to increasing significantly Canada's contribution to Indochinese refugee relief and resettlement.

Miss MacDonald, who will head the Canadian delegation to the conference on Indochinese refugees being convened by the UN Secretary General in Geneva July 20 and 21, said that Canada will participate actively at the conference. She plans to inform the international community of Canada's greatly increased resettlement intention at the conference and urge that similar efforts be made by other countries, in proportion to their ability.

She also intends to emphasize the need for the conference to deal not only with urgent relief and resettlement requirements but also with the source of the problem -- the intolerable expulsion of whole segments of the population from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. Canada will urge that the countries of exodus assume their responsibilities to treat their citizens in a humane manner and amend those policies causing the exodus.

Further, Miss MacDonald said that she will insist that the countries of exodus ensure that citizens wishing to leave do so in a safe and orderly manner not involving intimidation or coercion. Canada will also seek the restoration of a generous policy of asylum from countries neighbouring Indochina and the provision of UNHCR facilities for the refugees until they can be resettled.

In order to provide an opportunity for Canadians who wish to help but who cannot participate in the sponsorship program, Mr. Atkey announced that a Canadian refugee fund would be established as a charitable organization under the chairmanship of a prominent Canadian. Contributions to the fund will be used to assist in the transportation and resettlement of refugees in Canada.

Concerning the implementation of the new program, Mr. Atkey said sufficient airplane seats have already been reserved to enable up to 3,000 refugees to be brought in each month between August 1 and the end of this year. Transportation arrangements are now being made to meet the needs for 1980.

The immigration minister also noted that sufficient staff is available in Southeast Asia to process the refugees who will be coming to Canada under this new program.

The Minister also said that the government is planning to establish two staging areas in August to receive refugees when they first arrive in Canada. The refugees will remain in the centres from two to seven days before continuing on to their final destinations in Canada. The staging areas will be located at Department of National Defence facilities in Edmonton and Montreal.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
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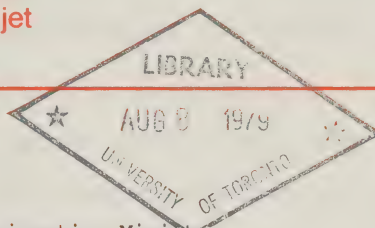
For Release

Pour publication

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July 27, 1979
79-22

Date
Sujet



Canada's Employment and Immigration Minister

Ron Atkey announced today that plans to move part of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission's Ottawa headquarters operations to Bathurst, New Brunswick, will go forward.

The original plan called for the 455-person National Services Branch of the Commission to start moving its operations from Ottawa to Bathurst this fall. However, in the interests of economy and service to the public, the Government has decided that about 60 positions will now remain in Ottawa, the Minister said.

The move to Bathurst will be gradual so that service to the public is not interrupted. "The majority of positions will be staffed locally," said Mr. Atkey.

"The move will bring new jobs to Bathurst and generate employment and other economic activity in northeastern New Brunswick," said the Minister. The annual budget for the Bathurst operation will be about \$5 million, he said. Most employees for the Bathurst operation will be recruited from the Bathurst area (Gloucester county).

Moving will be the Central Index and Annuities divisions of the CEIC. Central Index runs the Social Insurance Number (SIN) program, provides income tax records from UI benefits paid and processes Records of Employment for the Unemployment Insurance program. Annuities administers the Canadian Government Annuities program which pays government annuities to about 110,000 Canadians.

The government has reconsidered the plan to include the Employer Registration division in the move to Bathurst. This division runs the premium reduction program. It gives qualified employers a rebate on their UI contributions if they maintain income maintenance plans for their employees who become ill.

"A reconsideration of the nature of the work performed by the Employer Registration division," Mr. Atkey said, "has indicated that the division will find it difficult to give its present level of service to employers if located outside a metropolitan centre. Leaving them in Ottawa will also effect considerable economies in travel and telephone costs."

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

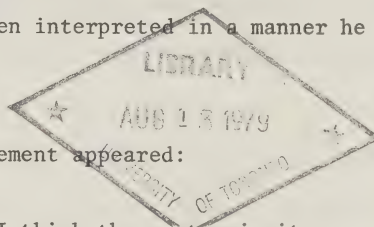
Subject
July 31, 1979
79-24Date
Sujet

The Honourable Ron Atkey today released a statement expressing regret that a letter written by him to immigration officer A.J. Murray and released by Mr. Murray to the press had been interpreted in a manner he had not intended.

In the letter the following statement appeared:

"I would like to reiterate that I think the vast majority of those working for the Canadian Employment and Immigration Commission are principled and hardworking, and abhor racism as much as I do. I do feel, however, that we must be vigilant in maintaining the high regard in which the Commission is held, and in such, any employees which are judged not to be "fair" must be removed from the Commission. To this end, I have set up a study group as outlined in my statement."

Mr. Atkey said he had not intended to infer that the study group which he had set up would result in any disciplinary action against staff. That had not been his intention. The mandate of the study group is, specifically, to review existing mechanisms by which members of the travelling public or persons acting on behalf of such individuals can formally register complaints of alleged discourtesy, bias or harassment. If such mechanisms are found to be inadequate or inappropriate, the study group



will recommend new or alternative mechanisms with a view to better serving the needs of the travelling public. The study group has no mandate to consider disciplinary measures.

Mr. Atkey reiterated his desire to move ahead in a constructive way by providing a healthy outlet for complaints by travellers coming to Canada and thereby ensuring that members of the Canadian immigration service would have the public regard and recognition that the vast majority fully deserved.

Mr. Atkey added that he regretted that his remarks had caused so much distress to immigration staff, especially at a time when they were performing so magnificently in handling the Indochinese refugee movement.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
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For Release

Pour publication

Subject

July 31, 1979
79-25

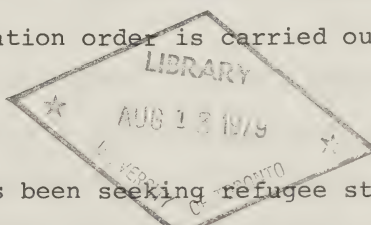
Date
Sujet

ALL AVENUES EXHAUSTED, DEPORTATION OF CHILEAN SHIP-JUMPER TO STAND.

Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey announced today that he has no authority to issue a Minister's Permit that would allow Galindo Madrid-Aviles, a citizen of Chile, to remain in Canada.

"The Immigration Act clearly prohibits me from issuing a Minister's Permit to a person against whom a Deportation order has been made and not executed," Mr. Atkey said. "As Minister, I have a statutory obligation to ensure the deportation order is carried out as soon as practicable."

Mr. Madrid-Aviles, a seaman, has been seeking refugee status in Canada since May, 1977, when he deserted his ship at Squamish, British Columbia. He was ordered deported in October, 1977, but the order has yet to be carried out.



Appeals have been heard and turned down seven times. The appeal bodies were: the Immigration Appeal Board; the Federal Court of Canada; the Refugee Status Advisory Committee; and, most recently, Employment and Immigration Canada's Special Review Committee and senior management group.

Latest reviews confirm earlier findings that Mr. Madrid-Aviles has not been able to substantiate a claim to legitimate refugee status, Mr. Atkey said. As well, there were no humanitarian or compassionate factors to warrant special consideration.

The ship that Mr. Madrid-Aviles deserted called at several European countries and at a United States port, but there was no request for refugee status until the ship arrived in Canada, Mr. Atkey also pointed out.

"I am satisfied that Mr. Madrid-Aviles has had every opportunity to present his case and that all relevant facts have been fully taken into account," Mr. Atkey said. Mr. Madrid-Aviles has received transcripts of appeal hearings. With his consent, they can be made public.

At Mr. Madrid-Aviles' request, the federal government has interceded with the Spanish Embassy to facilitate his recent application to live in Spain.

"I hope the application to enter Spain will be completed and submitted to the Spanish authorities as soon as possible and that the response will be favourable," Mr. Atkey said. "However, should Mr. Madrid-Aviles fail to leave Canada voluntarily, either to Spain or to another country that is willing to receive him, Immigration officials will have no alternative but to give effect to the deportation order."

The Minister's announcement is attached.

Enc.

July 31, 1979

Statement by the Minister on
Mr. Galindo Madrid-Aviles

In view of the extensive interest in the media concerning the Deportation Order made against Mr. Galindo Madrid-Aviles, I would like to make the following statement.

Mr. Madrid arrived in the country aboard the M.V. "Star Pride" and deserted this ship in British Columbia on May 28, 1977. On May 30, he reported to our Immigration authorities and made a claim to Refugee Status under the administrative procedures that were in effect before the implementation of the new legislation.

This claim was denied and he was ordered deported on October 11, 1977. He then made a claim to refugee status via appeal to the Immigration Appeal Board which was dismissed. Next he appealed the decision of the Immigration Appeal Board to the Federal Court of Canada which upheld the decision of the Immigration Appeal Board.

After the implementation of the new Immigration legislation, he made another claim to the Refugee Status Advisory Committee which was also denied. In addition, his case has been reviewed by a Special Review Committee of the

Commission, which could not identify the existence of any humanitarian or compassionate factors that would warrant special consideration.

Recently, as a result of representations by an interchurch group, Mr. Madrid's case was exhaustively reviewed once more by senior management within the Department. That review confirmed earlier findings that he had not been able to substantiate a claim to legitimate refugee status. It should also be noted that Mr. Madrid's ship had called at several European countries and at a United States port but he did not seek refugee status until arriving in Canada.

I am satisfied that Mr. Madrid has had every opportunity to present his case and that all relevant facts have been fully taken into account by the Commission and the Immigration Appeal Board.

Mr. Madrid has been provided with a copy of the transcripts of his appeal hearings. He can, if he wishes, make these public, or with his consent, the Commission can make them public.

On July 24, Mr. S. Robinson, M.P. for Burnaby, B.C. telephoned Mr. J.L. Manion, my Deputy Minister/Chairman, requesting that if Mr. Madrid were to rejoin his ship when it next visited Canada, some assurance be obtained from the shipping company that he would not be sent back to Chile.

Mr. Robinson was told that while we were willing to cooperate with Mr. Madrid in finding another country to take him, we were satisfied he was not a refugee and would not be subjected to any political punishment on the basis of his activities in Chile if he were to return there. Mr. Robinson was also informed that any immediate prospect of re-shipping Mr. Madrid on the ship which brought him to Canada had disappeared, and we were willing to consider any reasonable alternative such as voluntary departure to another country. Mr. Robinson informed us that Mr. Madrid has been making inquiries about going to Spain and asked us to intercede with the Spanish Embassy to facilitate his application. This has been done and the Department of External Affairs has been informed by the Spanish Embassy that, following receipt of a letter in English from Madrid requesting political asylum, a reply has been sent to him asking him to complete forms which were attached, and to make his formal application in Spanish. The Spanish Embassy has indicated that this application when received in Madrid will be fully considered.

There has been some suggestion that I should issue a Minister's Permit, thereby allowing Mr. Madrid to remain in Canada. I can only state that I have no authority to grant this request, since the Immigration Act, 1976 clearly prohibits the issuance of a Permit to a person against whom a removal order has been made which has not been executed. Further, as Minister of Employment and Immigration, I have a statutory obligation to ensure that a removal order is executed as soon as practicable. I hope that Mr. Madrid's application to enter Spain will be completed and submitted to the Spanish authorities as soon as possible and that the response will be favourable. However, should Mr. Madrid fail to leave Canada voluntarily, either to Spain or to another country which is willing to receive him, Immigration officials will have no alternative but to give effect to the Order of Deportation.

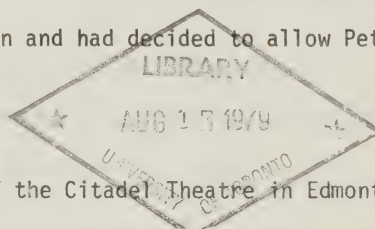
Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

e
jectAugust 1st, 1979
79 - 26Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey today announced that he had reversed a previous decision and had decided to allow Peter Coe to land in Canada as an immigrant.



Mr. Coe, Artistic Director of the Citadel Theatre in Edmonton, was originally admitted to Canada temporarily for one year, but was rejected when he applied for permanent resident status.

Mr. Coe's application had been turned down because of a ruling that the initial conditions under which he had been admitted to Canada had not been met. He had been allowed to come to Canada on the condition that he would train a Canadian as his eventual replacement as Artistic Director of the Citadel Theatre.

"After a very thorough review of all of the circumstances I am now taking action to set aside the previous decision in Mr. Coe's case," Mr. Atkey said. "However, I will make it clear to the Citadel Theatre that I would expect serious efforts will now be made to find or train qualified Canadians to succeed Mr. Coe as its Artistic Director should he choose to seek a different post in the future."

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Publications

For Release

Pour publication

Project

August 15, 1979
79-27

Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey announced that the special measures to help immigrants and visitors from Lebanon would end today. The move follows an easing of the fighting in most parts of that country.

Under the special measures introduced in January 1976, Lebanese visitors with relatives in Canada could stay here and apply for permanent resident status. The special measures also suspended deportations to Lebanon and gave high priority to Lebanese immigration applications.

For the time being, however, Canadian residents will still be able to apply in Canada to assist their relatives to immigrate from Lebanon. Normally, relatives desiring to immigrate to Canada must apply from abroad before the assistance of the relative in Canada can be considered.

"Until the end of 1979, all the special measures will still apply to visitors from Lebanon who came to Canada prior to August 15," Mr. Atkey said.

Mr. Atkey said the Beirut office is watching conditions in Lebanon very closely and should the situation deteriorate appropriate measures will be reintroduced. It is expected that ending the special measures will speed up the processing of visitor visa applications.

Between January 1976 and April 1979, 11,038 Lebanese were given permanent resident status (landed as immigrants) under the special measures.

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For Release

Pour publication

Subject

August 14, 1979

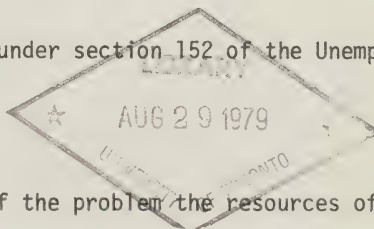
Date
Sujet

79-28

Honorable Ron Atkey, Minister of Employment and Immigration, announced today that payment of unemployment insurance benefits will be expedited to persons affected by the recent tornado in the Woodstock, Ontario, area.

The Minister said his officials will make payments in advance rather than in arrears on request by claimants who are in immediate financial hardship in order to reduce the time that persons thrown out of work by this natural disaster are without money.

The initiative was taken under section 152 of the Unemployment Insurance Regulation.



Because of the severity of the problem the resources of the Woodstock local office will be augmented by additional personnel from the Ontario region.



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For Release

Pour publication

Ottawa, August 24, 1979

Date
Sujet

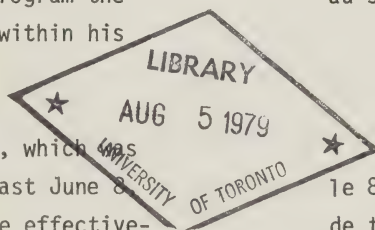
Ottawa, le 24 août 1979

79-29

79-29

Paul McCrossan, the Member of Parliament for York-Scarborough and a professional actuary has been appointed Employment and Immigration Minister Atkey as his special adviser in conjunction with the review of the employment insurance program the Minister has instituted within his department.

M. Ron Atkey, Ministre d'Emploi et Immigration Canada, a désigné M. Paul McCrossan, député de York-Scarborough et actuaire professionnel, comme son conseiller spécial dans la révision du Régime d'assurance-chômage qu'il a fait entreprendre au sein d'EIC.



The review process, which was announced by Mr. Atkey last June 8, aimed at improving the effectiveness of the whole unemployment insurance operation for the 1980s.

Cette révision, que M. Atkey a annoncée le 8 juin, est destinée à accroître l'efficacité de tout le Régime d'assurance-chômage au cours de la décennie 80.

Before entering Parliament, McCrossan was Chief Actuary for Canadian Marketing Division of Canada Life Assurance Company. He has been active for several years in the Society of Actuaries and Canadian Institute of Actuaries.

Avant d'être élu député, M. McCrossam était chef actuaire de la division canadienne du marketing à la "Canada Life Assurance Co." Il a joué un rôle actif pendant plusieurs années au sein de la Société des actuaires et de l'Institut canadien des actuaires.

Mr. McCrossan will be working closely with the Minister as well as with senior officials of the department in the review operation.

M. McCrossan travaillera en étroite collaboration avec le Ministre de même qu'avec les hauts fonctionnaires du ministère qui participeront à cette révision.

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For Release

Pour publication

Date
Subject

September 12, 1979
79-32

Date
Sujet

Ron Atkey, Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada, and Terence Donahoe, Nova Scotia Minister of Education, today signed a Letter of Understanding to enhance their respective governments' co-operation in youth employment activities.

The Letter of Understanding is Canada's first such federal-provincial agreement in the area of youth employment activities. It commits the signatories to the maximization of federal-provincial co-operation in all aspects of youth employment policy, services and programs.

"Nous avons maintenant des règles claires et positives qui permettront de bâtir une association entre le gouvernement du Canada et celui de la Nouvelle-Écosse en vue d'aider les jeunes de cette province à trouver un emploi productif et satisfaisant," a dit M. Atkey.

De son côté, M. Donahoe a précisé: "Avec cette solide base d'entente, je suis confiant que nous pouvons tirer le maximum de nos politiques respectives en faveur de la jeunesse de la Nouvelle-Écosse."

L'entente est fondée sur la reconnaissance, par chaque ordre de gouvernement, de la contribution apportée par chaque partie dans la prestation des services et des programmes relatifs aux jeunes de la Nouvelle-Écosse ainsi que sur la reconnaissance du besoin d'augmenter la participation du secteur privé à ces activités.

L'entente engage la Nouvelle-Écosse et le gouvernement fédéral à échanger des renseignements sur l'emploi, dans la mesure où la loi le permet, et à se consulter avant la mise en place de nouveaux programmes et services d'emploi des jeunes ou la mise en oeuvre de politiques dans ce domaine.

Les gouvernements s'entendent également en vue de coopérer dans le secteur de la prestation de services et celui des programmes d'emploi des jeunes et d'éviter le chevauchement des activités.

L'entente prévoit aussi une division nette des responsabilités dans le domaine de l'emploi des jeunes. La Nouvelle-Écosse se chargera des secteurs concernant le counselling professionnel, tandis que le gouvernement fédéral, par l'entremise de la Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada, se chargera du counselling d'emploi et du placement. Les deux ordres de gouvernement élaboreront et mettront en place conjointement des plans en vue de la coordination des activités dans les domaines suivants:

- formation spécialisée préparatoire à l'emploi;
- contacts pris par les employeurs et contacts avec les organisations patronales et syndicales;
- projets de développement de l'emploi;
- initiatives concernant les subventions salariales au titre de l'emploi; et
- éducation coopérative.

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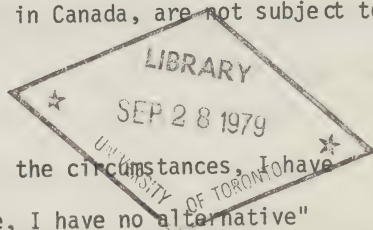
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September 18, 1979
79-33Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey announced today that the deportation order issued last May 9 against Giuseppe Calamusa of Niagara Falls, Ontario, will be carried out shortly. His wife Vincenza and three children who were born in Italy are also subject to deportation from Canada. Three other children, born in Canada, are not subject to the order.



"After carefully reviewing all the circumstances, I have regretfully concluded that, in this case, I have no alternative" Mr. Atkey declared. "The fact that Mr. Calamusa was convicted of a serious criminal offence in 1977 and has entered Canada illegally on at least three occasions after having been deported does not indicate any great respect on his part for Canadian laws and institutions," the Minister said.

Mr. Calamusa first came to Canada in 1969. As a result of a criminal record in Italy he was ordered deported in 1970, the order being carried out in 1972 after a review of his case by the Immigration Appeal Board. He returned to Canada in 1973 and, following unsuccessful appeals to the Federal Court, was deported again in 1975. In November, 1976, Mr. Calamusa was discovered to have returned to Canada, and was deported in March, 1977. In September, 1978, Mr. Calamusa was again found illegally in Canada, and the deportation order of last May 9 was the result.

In January, 1977, while illegally in Canada, Mr. Calamusa was convicted of possessing counterfeit money and subsequently served two months in jail.

Following the latest deportation order, Mr. Calamusa appealed once again to the Federal Court, which turned him down on July 25.

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Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

te September 19, 1979
bjeet 79-34

Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey announced today that agreement has been reached with Human Rights Commissioner Gordon Fairweather to develop procedures relevant to the investigation of complaints respecting the Employment and Immigration Commission.

"We have been meeting with a view to breaking down the barriers between us which existed under the previous government", said Mr. Atkey, "and to develop guidelines which will create a spirit of co-operation and harmony to ensure that the interests of both parties will be served."

The Minister added that the Human Rights Commission has agreed to draft regulations governing the conduct of investigations and to develop and issue guidelines, in consultation with his department, with respect to Immigration cases. These guidelines will seek to eliminate delays that might be caused by Human Rights investigations so as not to impair legitimate enforcement activities under the Immigration Act.

Mr. Atkey said that as part of the agreement, he will request the Attorney General to discontinue his action against the Human Rights Commission currently in the Federal Court of Canada. In addition, ten Jamaican women who had filed complaints with the Human Rights Commission will be allowed to return to Canada under Minister's Permits and be granted permanent resident status.

Mr. Atkey said he has agreed that the Human Rights Commission shall have the right to investigate a complaint or require the production of documents relevant to the investigation of a complaint respecting his Department.

The two parties have also agreed that should any conflict arise in the future on a clear point of law, it will be referred immediately to the Federal Court of Appeal for hearing and determination.

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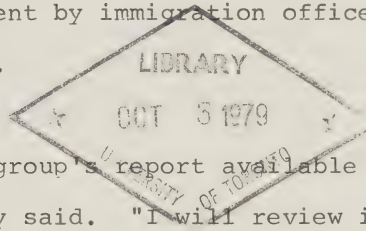
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September 20, 1979
79-35

Date
Sujet

Ron Atkey, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today released the report of the study group which he appointed on June 29, 1979, to review existing mechanisms by which members of the travelling public can formally register complaints of alleged discourtesy, bias or harassment by immigration officers at the Toronto International Airport.

"I want to make the study group's report available to the public immediately", Mr. Atkey said. "I will review it with my officials in order to decide on what action I will take". The Minister added that he agreed in principle with the recommendations of the report, but wanted to reserve any detailed commentary until he has had an opportunity to study the full contents of the report. Finally he stated that, "I want to express my appreciation to the three members of the study group, Janet Zukowsky, Roy Page and Arthur Downes for



- 2 -

their excellent work in researching and producing a very worthwhile report. It represents a timely and constructive contribution towards resolving some of the currently strained relations in the Toronto region," he said.

An executive summary of the report is attached. A copy of the full report is available, on request, by telephoning 994-6313.

- 30 -

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: REPORT OF THE
STUDY GROUP ON IMMIGRATION COMPLAINT MECHANISMS

On June 29, 1979, in a statement to Toronto immigration staff, the Honourable Ron Atkey, Minister of Employment and Immigration, announced his intention to establish a study group on immigration complaint mechanisms. The terms of reference for the group, as issued on that date, were as follows:

1. The Study Group will be composed of Ms. J. Zukowsky, Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (Chairman); an officer of the Canada Employment and Immigration Union designated by the President of the Union; and His Worship C. Arthur Downes, Justice of the Peace, Toronto.
2. The Study Group will review existing mechanisms by which members of the travelling public or persons acting on behalf of such individuals can formally register complaints of alleged discourtesy, bias or harassment. Initially, the Study Group will examine such mechanisms at Toronto International Airport. If deemed necessary by the Group and approved by the Minister, other ports of entry may also be examined. If such mechanisms are found to be inadequate or inappropriate, this Study Group will recommend new or alternative mechanisms with a view to better serving the needs of the travelling public.
3. In carrying out its work, the Study Group will have access to all officers and staff of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission in the Ontario Region and at National Headquarters. Subject only to security regulations, the Study Group will have access to all files, records, etc., relative to the study.
4. The Study Group will be free to interview members of the public, staff, the unions representing the staff and interested organizations.
5. The Study Group will report its findings and recommendations to the Minister of Employment and Immigration by September 1, 1979.

Subsequent to the release of the Minister's June 29, 1979 statement, the President of the Canada Employment and Immigration Union designated R.W. Page, National Vice-President-at-Large, as the Union's representative on the Study Group.

On July 20, 1979, the Minister approved the Study Group's proposal that, for comparison purposes, the ports of Windsor and Fort Erie and a Toronto Canada Immigration Centre be included in the study.

The Study Group identified six mechanisms by which members of the travelling public or persons acting on their behalf can register complaints of alleged discourtesy, bias or harassment:

- 1) oral, in-person complaints;
- 2) telephone complaints;
- 3) the "listening post";
- 4) formal (i.e. written) complaints to the C.E.I.C.;
- 5) complaints to the Canadian Human Rights Commission; and
- 6) complaints aired through the media.

These immigration complaint mechanisms were examined by the Study Group using a variety of methods, including: the review and analysis of statistics, procedures and files; the informal interviewing of, the hearing of formal representations by, and the receipt of briefs and letters from Canada Employment and Immigration Commission staff, representatives of other government agencies at all three levels, and members of the public and their representatives (community associations, immigration lawyers, consular representatives, etc.); and the review of a variety of books, periodicals, reports, newspaper articles, etc., which related to the Group's mandate.

Based on this examination, the Study Group formulated recommendations on revisions to existing complaint mechanisms, a new complaint mechanism and the recording and analysis of complaints.

The recommended revisions to existing immigration complaint mechanisms consist of minor administrative modifications to the "listening post" and the Commission's formal complaints procedure.

The new complaint mechanism recommended by the Study Group is an "on-site officer" concept to be introduced on a one-year pilot basis at Toronto International Airport. It is proposed that these officers be Commission's employees and report to the Ontario Region Director-General of Immigration. Their responsibilities would include:

- 1) the investigation of all complaints received from the public (this investigation to include the interviewing of the officers, supervisors and managers concerned, the complainants, their representatives, and any other witnesses to the incidents evoking the complaints);
- 2) the investigation of all C.E.I.C. staff complaints relating to alleged abuse by members of the public;
- 3) the resolution of oral, in-person and telephone complaints;
- 4) the collection of completed "listening post" questionnaires and the preparation of related replies;
- 5) the performance of the liaison function regarding complaints to the Canadian Human Rights Commission and the media;
- 6) the preparation of written reports and recommendations on all complaints;
- 7) the maintenance of complaints records and statistics; and
- 8) the provision of information and advice to members of the public and their representatives.

It is recommended that the effectiveness of the "on-site officer" concept be thoroughly reviewed at the end of the pilot period and that, if it proves successful, it be introduced on a permanent basis at those ports of entry at which it is warranted.

The Study Group's recommendations on the recording and analysis of complaints data seek to increase the effectiveness of complaints as an indicator in assessing the quality of immigration services delivered to the public and to ensure that the subjects of complaints are considered in the formulation of Commission policy and procedures.

In the course of the Study Group's review of immigration complaint mechanisms, a number of concerns emerged regarding issues not encompassed by its mandate. The Study Group members determined that the inclusion in their report of these actual and/or potential causes of dissatisfaction with immigration services would be in the best interests of the public, the Commission and the Commission staff. Because these potential/actual causes of dissatisfaction were not examined by the Study Group in depth, the related suggestions provided in the report should not be considered formal recommendations, but preliminary ideas subject to further investigation and analysis by the Commission. The concerns identified and the suggestions provided focus on the following areas:

- 1) operational policies, procedures and practices (the Immigration Act and Regulations, the primary inspection line, the secondary examination process, visa requirements, port stamps, bonds, etc.);
- 2) personnel policies, procedures and practices (selection of staff, staff training, staff utilization, interpreters, etc.);
- 3) accommodations (space allocation and physical facilities); and
- 4) public relations (media advertising, public information pamphlets, signage and community liaison).



Minister
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Ministre
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For Release

Pour publication

October 1, 1979
79-36

Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey announced today that the federal government and the Province of Ontario have completed arrangements for a program to bring 400 unaccompanied Indochinese minor refugees to that province.

Under the arrangement Ontario will accept sponsorships from groups of five or more persons under the refugee sponsorship program although only one person or family will take on guardianship. The province will conduct home studies on the families that will be guardians.

Mr. Atkey said the agreement requires a change to the Immigration Regulations to make the legal commitment binding until the child reaches 18. Normally, sponsors must support a refugee for only one year. In the case of unaccompanied minors, the sponsor will have to care for the child to age 18 or for one year, whichever is longer.

The Canadian government has been extremely concerned about these young people. Because of their age and lack of work skills, they take longer than most to become self-sufficient and for this reason most countries won't take them. It was feared that they would be left behind in the camps.

Extensive consultations have been held with Ontario on this problem since child welfare is a provincial responsibility. The province will ensure home studies are carried out and that prospective guardians are suitable. Those sponsoring adolescents under this program will be expected to assume legal custody of the children after their arrival.

Persons interested in this program may obtain further information from their local Canada Immigration Centre.

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For Release

Pour publication

Subject

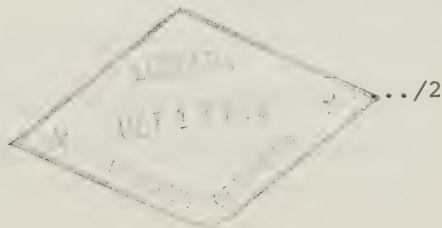
October 4, 1979
79-37

Date
Sujet

Public access to Employment
and Immigration manuals

OTTAWA -- The Honourable Ron Atkey, Minister of Employment and Immigration, announced today that the public will have access to manuals of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission at its local offices across Canada.

Mr. Atkey said the move gives the public greater access to government information. "We want to make sure that people affected by government programs and services can see for themselves the policies and criteria under which programs are administered," he said.



The manuals deal with the policy and operations of employment services, unemployment insurance and immigration. Manuals on the service each office provides will be displayed in designated reading areas in the Commission's 800 offices across the country. The service is expected to be in place by the end of November when sufficient copies of the manuals are printed and distributed. CEIC staff will assist the public by providing up to 10 pages of photocopies at CEIC expense.

Several manuals will not be released at this time, pending a review of their content. They will be reviewed against the criteria of the anticipated freedom of information bill when details of the bill are announced. These manuals deal with:

- Investigative techniques and procedures for UI benefit control
- Medical criteria for UI illness claims
- Coding and procedures for computer systems and immigration entry documents
- Screening and investigative techniques used to administer immigration programs.

Local Canada Employment Centres and Canada Immigration Centres across the country are currently preparing for this service.

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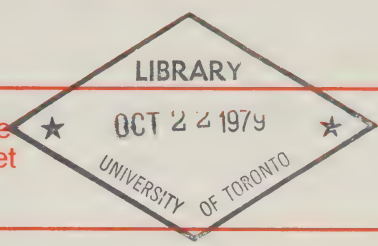
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Subject

October 10, 1979
79-38

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey today announced changes to the immigration regulations which will reinstate the ten-point penalty for independent immigrants and assisted relatives who do not have pre-arranged employment in Canada.

"This penalty was removed last spring when it became apparent that at the existing rate of immigration, the announced level of 100,000 for 1979 would not be met," explained Mr. Atkey. "The removal of the penalty did increase the number of applicants able to qualify for immigration, and it is now expected that the intake for this year will be about 105,000."

The Minister explained that the increased rate resulting from the removal of the ten-point penalty, combined with the larger number of refugees the government has indicated it will accept, would have meant a larger overall immigration movement in 1980.

"It is now apparent that this expanded immigration flow would be more than Canada could comfortably absorb, making it necessary to reinstate the ten-point penalty for applicants not having a bona fide job offer."

Since candidates for the 1980 immigration movement are already submitting applications, it is essential that this amendment be effected as early as possible. The date for the reinstatement of the penalty has been set for November 9.

Mr. Atkey said a report on immigration levels for 1980 is being developed in consultation with the provinces and should be ready for tabling in the House of Commons by November 1.



Minister
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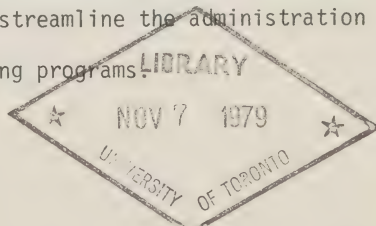
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Project	Date
October 18, 1979	Sujet
79-39	

A bill designed to make federal training programs more responsive to the needs of both workers and employers was introduced in the House of Commons today by Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey.

In tabling the bill Mr. Atkey noted that "the proposed changes recognize the importance of training and its contribution to the effective functioning of the labour market in Canada." The Minister said that the changes proposed in the new legislation "are in line with the government's determination to reduce the demands of paperburden on employers and to increase the effectiveness of federally-financed training programs in co-operation with the private sector."

The bill would amend the Adult Occupational Training Act to provide more flexibility and at the same time streamline the administration of federal involvement in employment training programs.



The new legislation will make it possible, under certain circumstances, to waive the present one-year-out-of-school requirement for admission to training. This could happen in cases where there are shortages in higher-skilled occupations with good employment prospects and where the required training is not available from other sources.

A significant change, designed to eliminate much of the paperwork in the present program, will be a system to negotiate payments to employers on a flat rate basis for the federal financial assistance they receive for employer-conducted training.

For the first time, employers may be eligible to receive federal financial assistance for occupational training courses held outside of Canada if the type of training offered is not available here. This would apply mainly to those industries where the production technology is concentrated in other countries.

Also under the new legislation, federal training officials would be permitted to enter into agreements with an individual or a group that could provide or arrange for training that could not be undertaken by an individual employer or group of employers. This would be done following consultations with the provinces and the private sector.



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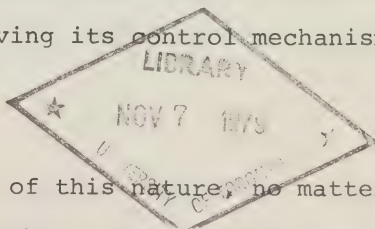
Date
Sujet

October 24, 1979

79-40

OTTAWA - Commenting on the Auditor General of Canada's findings on Unemployment Insurance overpayments, Employment and Immigration Minister the Honourable Ron Atkey said today: "Quite naturally, I am concerned that corrective measures be taken to improve the Commission's performance in this area."

Pointing out that he was not responsible for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission in 1978, the year under review, the Minister said it was his intention to support the Commission in every way in improving its control mechanisms in the future.



"Any large overpayment of this nature, no matter how it is calculated, is simply unacceptable to me and I am committed to improving the situation," said Mr. Atkey.

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He said that the Commission had indicated some of the corrective measures that had been put in place or were being developed. "I will be concerned with ensuring that these measures are pressed vigourously during the months ahead," he said.

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(See statement and background papers attached)



Emploi et
Immigration Canada

Employment and
Immigration Canada

communiqué news release

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE:

Undetected overpayments in 1978

projected by the Auditor General of Canada

Statement by

The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

October 24, 1979

October 24, 1979

Statement by the
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

For the third successive year, the Auditor General has made a detailed examination of a sample of unemployment insurance claims in co-operation with the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. From the results, he has statistically projected the probable level of overpayments and underpayments not detected by the Commission.

From his sampling of 1,043 claims for the 1978 calendar year, the Auditor General has projected that potential overpayments in the UI system may have totalled \$290 million, beyond the \$71.4 million in overpayments detected by the Commission. This sum represents about 6.4 per cent of the benefit payout for 1978. (There were 2.8 million claims in 1978, valued at \$4.5 billion.)

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In 1978, for the first time, the Auditor General expanded his detection procedures to verify the validity of the information given to the Commission by employers on the Record of Employment, the base document the Commission uses in determining eligibility, benefit rates and duration.

The \$290 million in overpayments identified in 1978 includes an increase of \$108 million (or 73 per cent of the difference between 1977 and 1978 results) which is attributable to inaccurate information provided by employers on the Record of Employment. This figure was revealed by the expanded detection procedures carried out this year. The 1978 results cannot, therefore, be directly compared with the previous projections of \$142 million in 1977 and \$95 million in 1976.

Projected underpayments were \$67 million (\$10 million in 1977). \$52 million (or 91 per cent) of the \$57 million difference is again attributable to the more intensive verification of the information given to the Commission by employers.

The Auditor General notes that had his expanded procedures been applied in 1977, the total estimated overpayments and underpayments for that year would likely have increased proportionately.

Statement

- 3 -

The benefit payout in 1978 of \$4.5 billion represents an increase of 15.4 per cent over the previous year. The maximum level of weekly benefits increased by 14.3 per cent to \$160 in 1978, and the maximum value of a claim increased by 12 per cent to \$8,000.

The Commission is taking many steps to reduce the level of overpayments and underpayments.

For example, developments now being made in the Commission's computer systems will help reduce overpayments.

The Commission has just received Treasury Board approval to install sophisticated online computer systems which will yield better control. A system for Unemployment Insurance will begin to operate in the Atlantic provinces in the fall of 1980 and a parallel system for the Employment Service in Toronto and Montreal will start in the spring and summer of 1980. Ultimately, the two will be integrated into a national system.

Statement

- 4 -

Last year the Auditor General commented: "The new online system, if properly designed and implemented, could have a very positive effect on the basic control over benefit payments."

The Commission has taken specific corrective measures to reduce two principal causes of overpayments -- errors on the Record of Employment and claimants' failure to report work and earnings while on claim.

A new Record of Employment went into use nationally in July 1979. This new, more detailed base document should increase the accuracy of information given by employers and will make it easier to verify that information. The new form should improve controls and increase the Commission's capacity to audit claims. (*See background paper for more details.*)

The Commission also tackled the problem of unreported earnings by pilot-testing the Report on Hirings (ROH) program, originally proposed by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Canadian Labour Congress. Last year, the Auditor General said this "would constitute a significant improvement" and that its "major benefit... would be its effects as a deterrent to benefit overpayments".

Statement

- 5 -

There are three versions of the program -- manual reporting, telephone reporting and a computer match between employers' pay tapes and the Commission's computerized files.

Under the manual version of this program, employers report new hirings to the Commission. These are then matched with the benefit payment file to detect claimants who are working and earning money while on claim. In a computerized version now being field-tested, relevant data from employers' payrolls is cross-matched with the benefit payment file to detect claimants' failure to report work and earnings. The telephone reporting system is being tested to see if it will reduce the paperburden on employers. (*See background paper for more details.*)

The findings of the tests on the Report on Hirings program have been extensively discussed with the private sector. Because of the additional paperburden the manual version would impose on employers, it is now being studied to minimize the paperburden before being implemented nationally.

The computer version of the program now being field-tested would cover a very wide field, since a high percentage of all employees in Canada are paid by computerized payrolls.

Studies have established that a large proportion of all overpayments caused by unreported earnings could be detected by the ROH program if all employers took part. This was established by the evaluation of the pilot programs run by the Commission on a manual system.

Through the ROH program, the CEIC can catch overpayments resulting from failure to report work and earnings at an early stage. And widespread public knowledge that the program exists would almost certainly be a strong deterrent.

The Commission has initiated and is still conducting public information programs and seminars directed to explaining to employers the importance of accurate and timely completion of the Record of Employment. It also conducts training sessions for employers' payroll staffs.

With a program as massive and complex as Unemployment Insurance, some level of error is inescapable. Even very small error rates in a program that pays out \$4.5 billion a year can produce large sums.

Statement

- 7 -

The Auditor General's statistical samplings over the last three years have indicated that there is no cause for complacency over the level of overpayments. At the same time, the Commission has used these findings to develop corrective measures which, as they come into being, should reduce the level.

It must be borne in mind that, in his analysis, the Auditor General, assisted by the Commission, has spent many hours examining and verifying each of the 1,043 sample claims. If the Commission were to spend an equal amount of time reviewing each of the 2.8 million claims it handles each year, it would need an enormous and very costly increase in staff, which could outweigh the recovery. Such an analysis would also greatly slow down the decision-making process and thus slow the Commission's speed of service to its claimants.

As the Auditor General himself commented last year:

"It would be unrealistic to expect any practicable control system to prevent or detect all actual or potential overpayments of benefits. The cost of additional prevention or detection procedures beyond a certain level could well exceed the value of the reduction in overpayments achieved. Therefore, in such situations a cost-effective control system must necessarily stop short of 100 per cent control."

Statement

- 8 -

Last year the Commission noted that the initiatives being taken to tackle the overpayment problem would not begin to bear fruit immediately. Their impact on the system should be increasingly apparent over the next several years.

- 30 -

October 24, 1979

For background

The Record of Employment for Unemployment Insurance

The Record of Employment (ROE) is a form completed by employers whenever employment ends. It is the base document from which a claimant's eligibility is calculated along with the duration and rate of Unemployment Insurance benefits. It also gives the reason for the employee leaving.

The Record of Employment came into use in 1974 replacing a separation certificate and earlier, the contribution books of stamps. A new, improved version of the ROE came into use nationally in July 1979. It had previously been field-tested by employers.

Employers complete some 5 million ROEs each year.

The new Record of Employment is designed to overcome a number of problems which have created both overpayments and underpayments in the past.

On the previous ROE, total insurable earnings for the last 20 weeks were simply shown as a total. (The UI benefit rate is calculated on insurable earnings in the last 20 weeks.) Often these totals were incorrect. However, unless the employee was aware that the total was inaccurate, or the total was completely out of line -- over the maximum, for example -- the insurance agent had to assume the figure was correct.

On the new ROE, the breakdown of insurable earnings for the last 20 weeks must now be shown by pay period. This provides a work sheet for the employer to enter the earnings by pay period and for the UI agent to verify the total. Any amount over the maximum insurable earnings for a pay period (or similarly, under the hourly minimum wage for the pay period) can be readily identified. When necessary, the insurance agent can check the figures with the employer before the benefit rate is established.

The new form itself has been designed to make it easier to fill out and to improve the readability of the copy sent to Ottawa. The design also allows data to be taken accurately from this copy for control programs.

Previously, the ROE copy received by the CEIC head office was a pre-sealed, self-mailer containing a carbon that could not be removed before mailing. The introduction of automated postal processing equipment often made this copy illegible. Consequently, many copies could not be used to "post-audit" claims. This is the program the Commission uses to detect unreported work and earnings while on UI claim.

Keypunch errors at the CEIC's Regional Computer Centres should also be reduced. The second copy of the ROE, presented by the claimant, is used for direct keypunching. This practically eliminates manual transcription of ROE information at the local CEIC office. On the old system, information was transcribed onto separate forms before keypunching.

It will be very difficult to use unauthorized Records to file fraudulent claims, because of a new distribution control system. Under this system, the serial numbers of all Records supplied to an employer will be kept on a computer file at the RCC. When a ROE is used to file a claim, the serial number will be matched against the account number of the employer to whom it was supplied. If the form was not issued by that employer, the local CEIC office will find out why. If an unauthorized Record was used, the claim will not be established without a further check.

Instructions to employers in a new guide to completing the ROE give very precise information on all items on the revised Record, including how UI uses the information to adjudicate a claim. Key problem areas -- such as insurable weeks, insurable earnings and money paid on termination -- are clarified. Examples are given for various types of payrolls and tables help the employer calculate earnings for exactly 20 insurable weeks. Employers are encouraged to use space provided on the new form to indicate the reason for voluntary quits, early retirement or any other information they want to pass on to the Commission.

The importance of accurate and timely completion of the Record of Employment has been stressed by the CEIC in business advertising and special mailings to some 450,000 company executives.

Meanwhile, the Commission is continuing to discuss the problem with the private sector, among others with the Canadian Payroll Association, to develop effective systems which will not impose an undue paperburden on employers.

October 24, 1979

For background

The Report on Hirings program

The Report on Hirings program (ROH) is designed to deter and detect claimants who find work but do not report their earnings to the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. This is the most common abuse of the Unemployment Insurance program. (Claimants on regular UI are allowed to earn up to 25 per cent of their weekly benefit rate before their benefits are reduced. They are required to report all their earnings on claimant report cards they complete every two weeks.)

Under the manual version of the Report on Hirings program, employers are asked to notify the Commission whenever someone is hired. They would send basic information on newly-hired people, such as the Social Insurance Number, first day worked and expected weekly salary to the Commission on a regular basis. (Employers with computerized payrolls would send an extract of their computer pay tape to the CEIC.)

The Commission would computer-match the Social Insurance Number of employees against those on the claimant file. If a match occurs, there will be a further check to see if that claimant has reported work and earnings. If he or she had not reported earnings, the case would be followed-up.

During 1978, pilot tests of the manual version were carried out in six Canadian cities. Some 1,600 employers were recruited and asked to send a form to the local CEIC office at the end of any week in which someone was hired.

The evaluation of the pilot tests indicates that Report on Hirings allows the Commission to detect unreported work and earnings much more quickly than the current post-audit of Records of Employment. (The post-audit program can only detect if a claimant was working when he or she is laid off again from a new job, following a period on claim. It is then that the claimant gets another Record of Employment which would indicate any overlap of earnings and time on claim. This can be and usually is months after the fact.)

Because unreported work and earnings are found more quickly by the ROH program, the amount of overpayments would be considerably less than those found by the post-audit using the Record of Employment. In the test sites, for example, the value of overpayments discovered through ROH were about half those found by the post-audit program. The ROH pilots also indicated that this program would be twice as effective in detecting overpayments as the post-audit and other existing control procedures together.

The pilot test did, however, indicate a major problem area. Because employers were not asked to send in the form for any week they didn't hire anyone, the CEIC could not readily check for employer compliance. The evaluation showed that only 50 per cent of the hirings by the test employers were actually reported to the CEIC.

To overcome this problem, the Commission is examining ways of increasing employer compliance without undue paperburden on employers. The manual ROH program that will be introduced across the country on a gradual basis will use a computer-generated form, pre-printed with the employer's name and address

and Revenue Canada, Taxation employer account number. A box would be checked if no-one had been hired. The employer would be sent the form automatically every two weeks. This would serve to remind the employer to complete the form and eliminate the need to keep forms in stock. Pre-printing of the key data on the form will reduce the time needed to complete the form.

Following consultation with the private sector and at their suggestion, a telephone reporting system designed to eliminate the paperburden for employers is also being tested. The Commission would simply supply the employer with a card listing the data needed and ask that employer to telephone the local Commission office each time a new employee is hired.

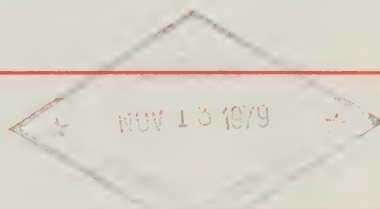
The Commission will be recruiting employers with computerized payrolls to send extracts of their payrolls on a regular basis. This program will not specifically identify newly-hired employees. It will, however, permit the Commission to identify claimants who were working during the period covered by the payroll extract.

In the long run, the intent of ROH is to deter abuse as well as detect it. But it performs the detection role very well -- better than any other program. Knowledge of its existence should discourage failure to report earnings while on claim. Participating employers will be encouraged to tell all newly-hired employees that they are taking part in the ROH program. Explanatory literature will be supplied to employers by the Commission and extensive publicity will accompany the introduction of ROH projects, adding to the deterrent effect.

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

e 1 November, 1979
ject 79-41Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey today tabled the Second Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration Levels, announcing a level of 120,000 immigrants for 1980, which includes the some 27,000 Indochinese refugees remaining in the government's special 50,000 commitment for 1979 and 1980 made earlier this year.

Mr. Atkey explained that the 1980 increase over the 100,000 level established in 1979 is attributable to the special refugee program whereby the government sponsors one refugee for every one brought to Canada by private sponsors.

"This does not mean that other parts of the immigration program will be cut back. Nor will refugee intake be cut back. We will err on the side of generosity if more than the expected number of Southeast Asian refugees are sponsored in 1980 as a result of the government's special program," Mr. Atkey said.

"Family and independent immigration will not be reduced in 1980 because of the special refugee program and the principle of family reunification will continue to govern the admission of close family members. But it will be equally important to increase the proportion of immigrants selected according to the needs of the Canadian labour market."

Immigrants destined to the labour market do not displace Canadian workers, but are selected to provide job skills when no domestic workers are available. The levels report points out that the federal government is "committed to the principle that it is preferable, wherever possible, to employ or train Canadians for Canadian jobs, rather than to admit workers from abroad." The report also outlines federal programs for job placement, mobility and training to boost job opportunities for Canadian workers.

The report is based on the federal-provincial consultations on regional demographic and labour-market needs, as required by the Immigration Act. It includes an analysis of the impact of immigration on the Canadian labour market and on Canadian population trends. Also, a special section describes the government's new annual plan for refugee intake, developed in co-operation with the provinces.

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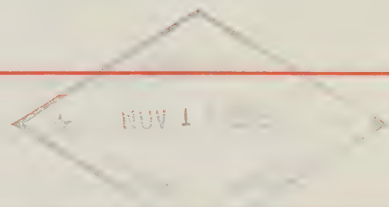
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Pour publication

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5 November, 1979
79-42

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey announced today that in keeping with the government's policy of freedom of information he will be prepared to give reasons to persons claiming refugee status who have been rejected.

"In making the reasons for rejection available, I'm doing so to enable claimants to better prepare themselves should they wish to proceed to a re-determination hearing before the Immigration Appeal Board", said Mr. Atkey. "I want to make it clear that by giving reasons for rejections, I am not opening the door for further debate or discussion on individual cases. My decisions will stand, and those who do not agree with them will have to follow the existing steps in the system through the Immigration Appeal Board and the Courts. For me to take part in further discussions would violate the integrity of the refugee system as it has been established by the Immigration Act".

The Minister said he also wanted to clarify the role of the Refugee Status Advisory Committee. "This Committee was established by law to review claims for refugee status and provide advice to the Minister

on which to base his decisions", Mr. Atkey explained. "Reasons given for rejection will be mine and not those of this Advisory Committee".

The Minister said this new policy responds to concerns which have been expressed by claimants and their legal advisors for some time without compromising the established system dealing with refugee claims.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

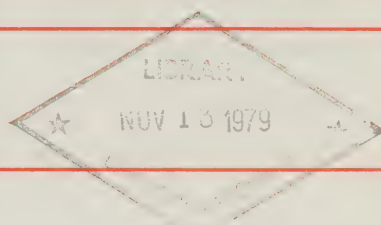
Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

November 2, 1979
79-43

Date
Sujet



New Unemployment Insurance maximum insurable earnings

OTTAWA -- Canada's Employment and Immigration Minister the Honourable Ron Atkey today announced the maximum and minimum insurable earnings figures to be used for calculating Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits and contributions in 1980.

Maximum *weekly* insurable earnings will increase by over 9 per cent to \$290 in 1980 from \$265 in 1979. This means that the 1980 maximum weekly UI benefit will increase to \$174 from \$159 in 1979.

To be insurable for UI, other than hourly-paid and salaried workers must earn at least 30 per cent of maximum weekly insurable earnings. For these workers, minimum insurable earnings will increase to \$87 in 1980 from \$79.50 in 1979.

Claimants with an annual income (including UI benefits) exceeding 1.5 times the maximum *yearly* insurable earnings must repay 30 per cent of those UI benefits that makes up the excess. For the 1980 tax year, this means that \$22,620 is the limit above which the repayment formula applies. In 1979, when it came into effect, the limit was \$20,670.

Mr. Atkey said the maximum weekly insurable earnings and benefits figures have special interest for nearly 25,000 employers who have registered wage-loss insurance plans with the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

"We decided to release these figures earlier than in previous years to give employers enough time to upgrade their wage-loss plans to the new maximum weekly benefit of \$174 by the January 15, 1980 deadline," he said.

Employers with registered wage-loss insurance plans for their employees can make reduced UI contributions, part of which they must share with their workers. To do this, the UI Act requires, among other things, that the maximum benefit levels of their plans at least equal the maximum UI benefit level.

The new amounts become effective on January 1, 1980. Mr. Atkey also noted that he would be announcing unemployment insurance premium rates for 1980 within a few weeks.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

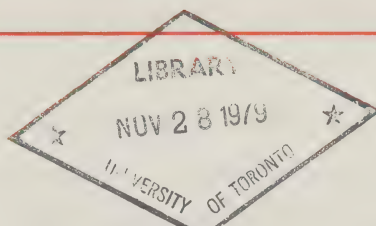
Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

November 16, 1979
79-44

Date
Sujet



Student summer job placements made in 1979 through Canada Employment Centres for Students (CECSs) were up 15 per cent over last summer, Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey announced today. A sharp increase in private sector placements (up 14.3 per cent over last year), was largely responsible.

During the summer, CECS staff placed 112,386 post-secondary students and 150,350 high school students in private sector jobs. These figures represent an 11 per cent increase for college and university students and a 20 per cent increase for their younger counterparts.

Increased casual placements accounted for the large number of high school students placed. Several CECSs developed odd-job squads of young people to do short-term work. In Campbell River, B.C., for example, the Army of New Talent (ANTS), made up of 73 students, did painting, lawn cutting, raking, baby sitting and other odd jobs.

Other centres organized such events as car washes or, as in Jonquières, Québec, an auction. Student-run businesses were very popular in Alberta and Ontario, where entrepreneurial activities ranged from painting and landscaping to design and printing, photography, dressmaking and tennis instruction.

In addition, CECS staff placed 30,413 students in public sector jobs; this represents a two per cent increase in public sector placements over last year.

During the summer, the over-all unemployment rate for students aged 15 to 24 reached 11.8 per cent (during July); during that month, 7.4 per cent of students returning to college and university and 12.5 per cent of returning high school students were out of work.

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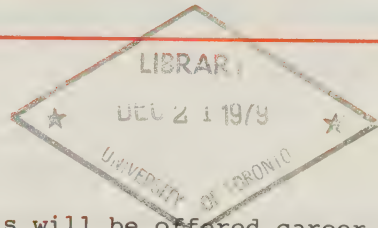
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December 5, 1979

Date
Sujet

79-45



Up to 25 young Canadians will be offered career-related training in Switzerland in 1980, as a result of a new international young worker exchange program announced today by Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey.

A memorandum of understanding to formally establish the program was signed today, on behalf of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, by J.D. Love, Chairman, and Dr. Walter Fetscherin, Chargé d'Afaires, a.i. Swiss Embassy, on behalf of Switzerland's Federal Office for Industry and Labour.

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Applicants must be Canadian citizens, between 18 and 30 years of age, who are post-secondary school graduates. Young men or women selected for this exchange which will last, on average, for a period of 12 months, will work in the areas of banking, precision instruments and instrumentation in Switzerland.

The Canada/Switzerland exchange program brings to 38 the number of international youth exchange programs that have been developed between Canada and foreign countries. These programs are designed to provide young people, both students and young workers, with training and/or experience abroad. In general, they aim to foster a better understanding and appreciation of other countries and to strengthen cultural and trade relations between Canada and foreign countries.

During 1979, 2602 Canadians and 1789 foreigners participated in these international youth exchange programs.

For further information and application forms
for the Canada/Switzerland exchange (or other international
exchange programs), please contact:

International Exchange Programs Division
Youth Employment Branch
Employment and Immigration Canada
5th floor, Place du Portage IV (Hull)
Ottawa, K1A 0J9

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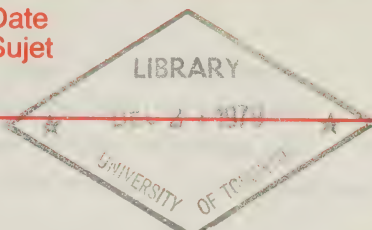
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December 5, 1979
79-46

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey said today that students and visitors coming from Iran must meet normal Immigration requirements to be allowed entry into Canada.

"There appears to be considerable public interest in the movement of these people from Iran because of recent circumstances in that country," said Mr. Atkey, "and I feel that I should make our position on this subject very clear. We have no special program for Iranian or any other students nor do we have any special restrictions. In processing applications from visitors and students from Iran, we apply the law as we would for students and visitors from any other country."

The Minister said that for students, the first requisite is a bona fide letter of acceptance from an accredited institution in Canada, which must be produced at an Immigration office abroad at the time of application. The students must also be able to produce proof that they have and can transfer sufficient funds to pay for tuition, books and maintenance during their stay in Canada and for their departure from Canada and that they must not expect to work in Canada to supplement their funds.

Also required is a medical clearance, and proof of re-admissibility to their home country following their education. During the interview, the visa officer also looks at the person's motivation, ability to successfully complete the selected course of study, and language ability.

"With the present situation in Iran, our visa officers must have absolute ironclad proof that students have the necessary funds available," Mr. Atkey explained. "Our officer in Tehran has been instructed to carefully investigate this aspect in each individual case," Mr. Atkey said.

"The same criteria apply to Iranian students who are now studying in the United States and might be thinking of coming to Canada," said Mr. Atkey. "They must apply for and receive their student authorization and visa abroad before coming to Canada."

"Concerning visitors from Iran, whether they come from Iran directly or from a third country, they require a visitor's visa which must be issued by one of our visa officers abroad," the Minister explained.

"Any student or visitor who comes to Canada without the required documentation will be subject to an immigration inquiry and if found to be illegally in Canada, subject to removal," Mr. Atkey said.

Iranians who are now in the United States and wish to enter Canada for a short visit must apply for the visa in the U.S. and submit proof that they are either re-admissible to the U.S. or willing and able to return to Iran or elsewhere following their stay.

"These requirements will ensure that persons wishing to immigrate to Canada will not be trying to use a 'back door' approach, while at the same time allowing bona fide students and visitors access to our country," said Mr. Atkey.



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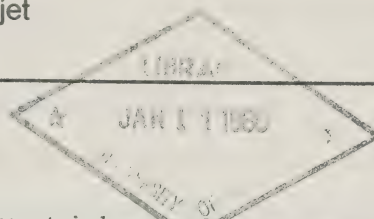
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December 21, 1979
79-54

Date
Sujet



A major step in a joint government-industry effort to provide skilled manpower necessary for the expansion of Canada's machinery manufacturing industry was taken today in Toronto with the signing of an agreement for a pilot project to train Ontario workers in highly skilled metal machining trades.

Ontario has severe shortages in such trades and the move today is part of the federal government's Critical Trades Skill Training and the Ontario government's Employer Sponsored Training initiatives to encourage employers and unions to train workers in skills which have been persistently in short supply.

The agreement was signed by Ron Atkey, federal Minister of Employment and Immigration, Dr. Bette Stephenson, Ontario Minister of Education, and Kirk Tambling, who represented the Machinery and Equipment Manufacturers' Association of Canada (MEMAC). It ensures the participation of the two governments and MEMAC in a three-year program to train workers as machinists, tool and die makers, mould makers and industrial mechanics.

Under terms of the Ontario employer training initiative, workers will receive apprenticeship training in accordance with provincial standards for three years, and during that time the federal government's CTST program will provide partial wage reimbursement up to a maximum of 52 weeks. In addition, classroom instruction of up to 24 weeks may be available over the same time period.

Companies who are members of MEMAC will conduct on-the-job training and it is estimated that 135 workers will participate in the first year of the project, with their numbers rising to 194 over its duration. The training program has the full support of several major unions located in Ontario, including the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, the United Auto Workers of America and the United Steel Workers of America.

The federal government has budgeted \$1,300,000 for the three-year project. First year expenses are expected to reach \$500,000.

MEMAC, which has agreed to assume responsibility for the coordination of the project, will soon begin negotiations with provincial officials to attempt to sign similar agreements with Quebec and British Columbia.

Mr. Atkey observed that today's signing represented a positive government response to a sector task force manpower recommendation.

In June of 1978, the Canadian machinery industry report pointed out that a lack of skilled manpower was restricting the expansion of the industry. To solve the problem, government and industry should take joint action to provide the needed labour, the report said. A recent MEMAC Canada-wide survey of industrial and equipment manufacturers called for similar action to increase the supplies of skilled manpower.



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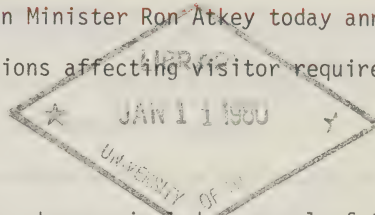
Pour publication

Subject

December 21, 1979
79-55

Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey today announced changes to the Immigration Regulations affecting visitor requirements for entry to Canada.



Effective immediately, the changes include removal of the visitor visa exemption for Chilean nationals, making it necessary for all visitors travelling on Chilean passports to obtain visas at Canadian embassies or consulates abroad before entering Canada.

"This change follows similar action taken last year when a number of other Latin American countries were removed from the visa-exempt list," Mr. Atkey said. "Visa holders are pre-screened abroad and are rarely subject to immigration problems when they arrive in Canada."

"At present only a fraction of the some 35 million visitors who come to Canada each year require visas. This places the burden of non-immigrant control on busy ports of entry, causing delays and resentment among travellers, and hardship for those who are denied admission after travelling long distances in anticipation of easy entry to Canada", Mr. Atkey said.

The changes to the Regulations announced today also affect foreign students, workers and other visitors to Canada, as follows:

- Students and temporary workers will no longer need a visa if they hold an authorization to work or study in Canada, provided they come from countries that are visa exempt.
- Citizens of France residing in St. Pierre and Miquelon will no longer need a passport to visit Canada.
- Visitors in Canada may apply to study as a sideline to the main purpose of their visit.
- Students may now come to Canada to take short-term language or vocational courses from reputable Canadian schools.
- Crew members of foreign ships may apply for employment authorization on or after arrival in Canadian waters.

The changes also reaffirm visa exemption for several former British colonies which recently became independent, and improve the processing of temporary workers coming to Canada from the U.S.

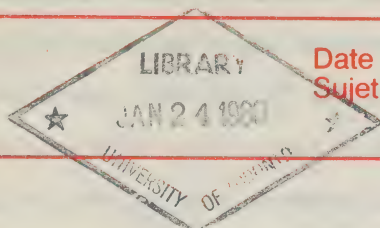
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Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

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Subject 4 January 1980
80-1



Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey today announced changes in the Immigration Regulations to encourage entrepreneurs to immigrate to Canada.

"The changes are in line with government policy and deal only with the selection process and criteria," said Mr. Atkey. "We are moving from a position where entrepreneurs had to have a 'controlling' financial interest in the proposed undertakings in Canada to one where the requirement will be that of having 'substantial' interest in a business."

The new criteria are less restrictive and place greater emphasis on the entrepreneur's potential contribution to the Canadian economy and labour market -- the number of new jobs that will be created, and the business expertise and creativity that will be injected.

"We have found that many potentially good entrepreneurs with productive ideas were being eliminated during the selection process just because they didn't have the required '51 per cent' controlling interest," said Mr. Atkey. This change should result in an increased flow of entrepreneurs, which will help to generate more new jobs for Canadians."

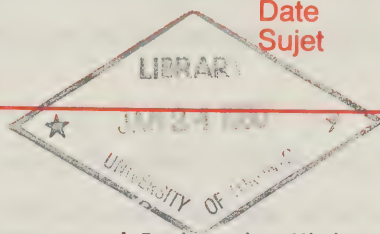
The changes in the regulations respecting entrepreneurs came into force on January 1, 1980.

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

Subject

January 8, 1980
80-2Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey announced today a new Summer Youth Employment Program which constitutes a part of broader measures designed to encourage private sector employment.

The Summer Youth Employment Program will be funded at \$110 million. The integrated part of the program will be designed to support projects proposed by established non-profit organizations, local governments and federal departments and agencies. The mix of assisted projects will vary from province to province because of a conscious effort being made, by means of close consultation, to avoid duplication in federal and provincial employment activities. Mr. Atkey visited each province during November and December and consulted with his provincial counterparts on all aspects of these programs.

Another part of the program will increase financial support by almost 20% for the Cadet and Reserve Training Program operated by the Department of National Defence. This will now be funded at \$12.6 million.

The third part of the program, involving the private sector, will make available a total of up to \$500,000 for Chambers of Commerce willing to promote the hiring of youth by member companies. Substantial numbers of new summer jobs in the private sector will also be created for Canadian youth with the enactment of the Private Employment Incentives Act, if the government is returned.

In addition to the funding provided for the Summer Youth Employment Program, over \$10 million has been allocated for the operations of Canada Employment Centres for Youth and for a National Hire-A-Student advertising and promotion campaign, both of which will be aimed primarily at the private sector.

Mr. Atkey said that the 1980 Program will differ in several ways from those of recent years.

- .. It will be aimed at students who most want and need meaningful work.
- .. It will be more efficient, with a great reduction in the number of program elements. All organizations sponsoring projects will be expected to meet similar requirements, including a common deadline for applications. The federal contribution to wages will be uniform (at the level of the provincial minimum wage). There will be decentralized decision-making, based on work by review committees to be established in each of the provinces and territories.

- .. Projects will be required to be of lasting community value.
- .. The established voluntary sector, e.g., the churches, the YMCA, etc., will receive greater encouragement to get involved as project sponsors.

The Minister also said that, in accordance with announcements made in the House of Commons on December 13, 1979, it is the intention of the Government, if re-elected, to proceed with a Private Employment Incentives Program and a National Youth Service Program. These year-round programs would be complementary, would be operational before the summer and would underline the importance attached by the Government to the provision of permanent jobs for youth by companies and established non-profit organizations in the private sector. In addition, the Government will seek means to continue support for the successful Small Business Intern Program administered by the Department of Industry, Trade & Commerce.

Detailed information and project application forms for the Summer Youth Employment Program will be available in regional and local offices of Employment and Immigration Canada by February 29th.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

te January 21st, 1980
bject 80-3

Date
Sujet

Up to 20 Canadians will be offered career-related training and experience in Mexico as part of the 1980-81 Canada-Mexico Exchange Programme for Young Specialists and Technicians.

Training will begin in late November and the length of the training period may vary from four to twelve months. Interested Canadians must submit their application prior to March 7, 1980.

The program was created by a formal bilateral agreement signed by Canada and Mexico in 1973 and is designed to provide young Canadians and Mexicans with career-related training and experience and the opportunity to learn about each other's culture while encouraging closer relations between the two countries.

.../2

Applicants must be Canadian citizens, between 18 and 30 years of age and in good health. They must have a working knowledge of Spanish and possess a university degree or recognized post-secondary diploma or certificate.

In Mexico, Canadians can take training in fields such as:

- . agriculture (seed production);
- . anthropology (social and physiological);
- . architecture (urban development, conservation and restoration);
- . medicine (tropical, nutrition, cardiology);
- . museology;
- . oceanography;
- . petro-chemistry;
- . production of hydroelectricity;
- . restoration (art works);
- . sociology;
- . tourism (planning and development of sites).

Training will be offered only to candidates who have related academic backgrounds.

The National Council for Science and Technology in Mexico (CONACYT) selects young Mexican specialists and technicians for training in Canada. Canadian companies will be asked to provide training for the Mexican candidates.

The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, on behalf of the Department of External Affairs, is recruiting and selecting Canadians for the 1980-1981 Canada-Mexico Exchange Programme.

For further information and applications, please contact:

Canada/Mexico Exchange Programme
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Ottawa, K1A 0J9
Tel: (819)994-6804



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

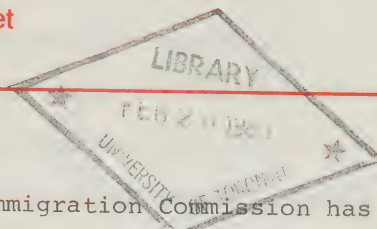
80-04

Subject

February 4, 1980

Unemployment Insurance
overpayments

Date
Sujet



OTTAWA--The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission has no power to make a blanket write-off of overpayments caused by Commission errors, the Honourable Ron Atkey, Minister of Employment and Immigration said today. He insisted that he does not have the authority to order the collection stopped, contrary to the position taken by the Coalition for Full Employment in their statements to the press.

The Minister was commenting on sit-ins at Nova Scotia offices of the Commission by members of the Coalition protesting collection of the overpayments.

He said: "Two hearings before the Federal Court -- one relating to a Quebec case and one relating to a Nova Scotia case -- have upheld the Commission's legal authority to collect the overpayments."

(The Federal Court of Canada is the third level in the UI appeal system. Claimants' next recourse would be to the Supreme Court of Canada.)

"I must emphasize that neither the Commission nor I have any authority under the law to make a blanket write-off of all overpayments," said Mr. Atkey. "The Coalition's statements on this point are just not correct."

The Minister pointed out that in the three provinces affected, Nova Scotia, Quebec and British Columbia, nearly two-thirds of the total overpayments of \$4,829,376 has already been repaid.

"Each person's situation is being looked at sympathetically to see if there are circumstances that would allow us to forgive the debt," said the Minister. "In individual cases where hardship is demonstrated, overpayments are written off. In other cases, we work out terms of repayment which are within the means of the person concerned."



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

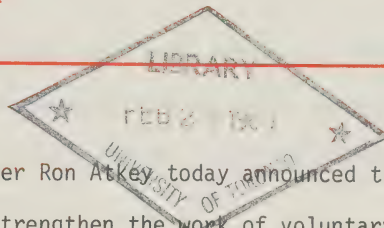
For Release

Pour publication

ate
subject

February 8, 1980
80-5

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey today announced the availability of \$1,310,000 to support and strengthen the work of voluntary, non-profit organizations involved in the adaptation and integration of Indochinese refugees resettling in Canada.

"Effective immediately, the federal government is making \$710,000 available for grants to those groups which are primarily engaged in establishing links between Indochinese refugees and the voluntary sector of the community," said the Minister. "They are key elements in the organization and co-ordination of refugee assistance."

The money will assist in meeting administrative costs associated with the activities of the organizations concerned.

"Survival of these groups is essential to the identification and co-ordination of the full range of voluntary services available in the communities and the many direct-assistance agencies involved," Mr. Atkey said. "We have designed this new effort to meet this need."

The \$710,000 for the grants program will be complemented by \$600,000 that is being made available to other groups and organizations through the already existing Immigrant Settlement and Adaptation Program (ISAP) which is utilized for the purchase of services to immigrants, including refugees. These services include interpretation and counselling.

The changes now in effect will make funds more easily available through ISAP to some non-profit groups which have contractual agreements with the federal government to provide specific services to individual immigrants, and to other agencies who meet ISAP requirements.

These services must not duplicate those provided by the federal government, nor those of other levels of government or private organizations operating within the community.

The \$710,000 in grants will help defray the administrative costs of the non-profit organizations which are not now receiving financial assistance through ISAP and are not party to a formal refugee sponsorship agreement with the government.

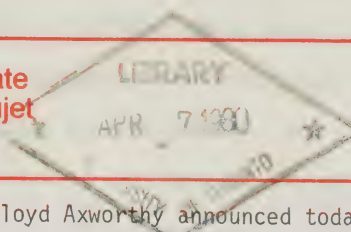
"In allocating funds across Canada, consideration will be given to the distribution of refugees by province and territory as well as the refugee population served by the applicant organizations. The administrative budget of these organizations in relation to their current activities and other sources of revenue will also be examined," Mr. Atkey said.

The decision to provide financial grants to the various co-ordinating agencies and organizations throughout Canada will continue to the end of the 1980-81 fiscal year.

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

Date
Subject March 14th, 1980.
80-6Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy announced today that Polish seaman Tadeusz Jakubowski will be permitted to return to Canada for an initial period of one year once the outstanding departure notice against him has been effected.

Jakubowski came to Canada October 20, 1977 to join a Polish ship but remained behind when the ship left. His first claim for refugee status in 1977 was not found to be valid and was refused on the advice of the Refugee Status Advisory Committee. His second claim in 1978 was also denied. Appeals by Mr. Jakubowski to the Immigration Appeal Board and to the Federal Court were dismissed. Subsequent action culminated with the departure notice being issued requiring him to leave Canada by February 28, 1980.

His departure was delayed during the change in government to allow the new Minister a chance to review the situation.

"After reviewing this case, I am prepared to allow Mr. Jakubowski to return to Canada for one year, once he has fulfilled the requirement of the departure notice," said Mr. Axworthy. "If, during the course of this year, Mr. Jakubowski maintains good conduct and demonstrates that he can successfully settle here, I am further prepared to consider permanent resident status for him."

The Minister explained that under the Immigration Act, a legal departure notice issued by an adjudicator to an individual requires that person to leave the country and no one has the legal authority to cancel such an order.

"I want to make it very clear that I am treating this as a single case based on Mr. Jakubowski's particular circumstances and that this is not to be taken as a precedent-setting action," cautioned Mr. Axworthy.

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ate
SubjectMarch 20, 1980
80-7Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced that following consultation with the Alberta government he has decided to permit Miss Neelam Kohli to remain in Canada for an initial period of one year, subject to satisfactory permanent arrangements for her care being made by her family.

Mr. Axworthy stressed that his decision is based solely on the humanitarian and compassionate considerations in this case, and also on the fact that Alberta is prepared to co-operate since any ongoing medical or social welfare costs that might develop would be their responsibility.

"Despite the fact that Miss Kohli's family have broken written undertakings, I have decided to permit her to stay", Mr. Axworthy said. "However, I am issuing a warning to others who may attempt to bring inadmissible relatives to Canada on the premise that we have an obligation to accept them as immigrants. As Minister I must and will uphold the law and do not consider my decision in the Kohli case as setting a precedent. The onus is now squarely on the family to ensure she does not become a public charge."

The Minister indicated that he has instructed his officials to issue a Minister's Permit in Miss Kohli's favour for a period of one year. At the end of that period the case will be reviewed and a decision taken regarding her continued presence in Canada. "I regret that I cannot make a final decision at this time," Mr. Axworthy said; "but given our previous experience in this case I have decided that it would not be appropriate to make such a decision until there is clear evidence that the family can and will accept full responsibility as promised. I would hope that Miss Kohli's family will take all necessary steps to assure that adequate arrangements are made for her continuing care at minimal public expense," Mr. Axworthy said.

Mr. Axworthy expressed strong appreciation at the willingness shown by Alberta authorities to co-operate in this matter.

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Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

ate
subject

80-8
March 28, 1980

Date
Sujet



Employment Tax Credit Program

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced he would ask Parliament to approve legislation extending the Employment Tax Credit Program, now scheduled to expire March 31. The planned legislation would permit the extension to take effect as of April 15.

"This will be a temporary measure designed to ensure that an effective job creation program continues while an employment strategy is being prepared for early announcement in the House of Commons," Mr. Axworthy said.

The Employment Tax Credit Act was passed in March 1978, establishing the program as a two-year experiment.

The program permits employers who hire eligible workers in addition to their normal work force to earn tax credits, for each new job filled, at the rate of \$1.50, \$1.75 or \$2 an hour, depending on the area of the country, up to a maximum of 52 weeks.

After a slow start, the program developed quickly. It is estimated that, by the end of March, more than 46,000 agreements will have been signed with employers - agreements providing for the creation of more than 67,000 jobs.

Mr. Axworthy said that approval of applications received from employers after March 31 will be contingent on legislation authorizing the extension.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

ate
subject

April 2nd, 1980
80-9

Date
Sujet

EDMONTON -- Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced that the 1979-80 Indochinese refugee resettlement program is being modified to allow for admission of an additional 10,000 refugees in order to reflect better the original concept.

"The additional 10,000 refugees will be brought into Canada under sponsorship of the federal government and will raise the two-year commitment from 50,000 to 60,000 refugees," said the Minister. "My intent is to bring into better balance the partnership between the federal government and the private sector."

Transportation arrangements to bring the government-sponsored refugees to Canada by the end of the year will ensure continuation of the policy to fill private sponsorship applications on a priority basis.

Under the previous level of 50,000 refugees, Canada had received approximately 34,000 by the end of February. Of that number 12,400 were government-sponsored and 21,600 were privately-sponsored. The remaining 16,000 will arrive in Canada by the end of September.

Since the federal government has brought in 12,400 and private sponsors have made commitments to assist 35,000 refugees, the remaining portion of the 50,000 is 2,600. Private sponsors will be able to commit themselves to as many of the 2,600 places as they wish. The government will fill any of the remaining places with government-sponsored refugees, in addition to the 10,000 refugees.

"I do not intend to place a ceiling on private sponsorships," said Mr. Axworthy, "but with the commitment of 10,000 additional refugees we are pressing the limits of our operational capacity." Therefore, private sponsorships which go beyond the 2,600 places available will be filled at the earliest opportunity at the beginning of 1981.

Mr. Axworthy said the federal government will provide accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities for the 10,000 additional refugees. "I am hoping, however," he said, "that private groups, which now have a considerable amount of expertise in working with refugees, will be willing, in some cases at least, to assist our resettlement officers in helping all refugees to integrate into their new communities and become familiar with their new surroundings."

The Minister said that officials of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission would soon contact private groups to develop formal arrangements and techniques by which private groups and local CEIC offices can work together.

"The change in the program will also enable us to do more on behalf of some of the most difficult cases which remain in the refugee camps", the Minister added.

"As part of the government's active interest in refugees, I will be examining the global refugee problem in the months ahead in order to determine both an appropriate Canadian government response and the potential private sector involvement in 1981," Mr. Axworthy said. "There will be extensive consultations with both provincial governments and private groups, during the next few months, in developing the 1981 program to deal with refugee problems around the world."



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

80-10

ate April 3, 1980
Subject

Date
Sujet

OTTAWA--Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced that, effective April 1, 1980, the administrative costs of the National Employment Service will be paid from unemployment insurance premium revenues rather than from the general revenues of the Federal government. This means that they will be treated in the same manner as the administrative costs of Unemployment Insurance. The necessary change in the UI Regulations has received Order-in-Council approval.

The additional cost to employers and employees is estimated at about \$246 million for the fiscal year 1980-81. Nevertheless, there will be no increase in UI premiums in 1980.

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The Minister pointed out that, since its creation in 1977, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission has been co-locating Manpower and Unemployment Insurance offices and integrating the services provided to clients. This process is now well under way across the country.

Important innovations will further strengthen the impact of the integrated employment and insurance service.

Through an online computer system, called Metropolitan Order Processing System, job-seekers will get faster, easier access to job vacancies. Job orders received from employers will be filled more quickly from a much wider labour market. This system has been implemented in Ottawa, Hull, Hamilton and Vancouver. It will be operational in mid-June this year in Metropolitan Toronto and in October this year in Metropolitan Montreal.

An online system for unemployment insurance will provide UI claimants with faster and more up-to-date service on their claims because insurance agents will have immediate access to computerized files. This system has been implemented in Ottawa and Hull and will go into use in the Atlantic provinces in 1981.

"These online systems will improve the delivery of our integrated employment and insurance services," said Mr. Axworthy.

"Ultimately an integrated national system is planned to serve all employment and UI clients," said the Minister.

Furthermore, the Commission is also developing a computerized national job bank which will give national exposure to jobs which cannot be filled from local labour markets. This system should become operational in the latter part of May.

The Minister added that the Commission has been making other major administrative changes designed to improve the administration of the Unemployment Insurance program. It has introduced a new and improved Record of Employment, which is the base document for UI claims and a new system, called Report on Hirings, designed to detect the failure of claimants to report work and earnings while on claim and to act as a major deterrent to this form of abuse.

Mr. Axworthy said he would be making an announcement about other developments in the UI program in the House of Commons soon after the opening of Parliament.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

ate
subject

April 3, 1980
80-11

Date
Sujet

Thirty-four federal departments and agencies will use a total of \$29.4 million in Summer Youth Employment Program funds to carry out projects employing students this summer, Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy announced today.

Four departments -- Secretary of State, the Solicitor General, Environment Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs -- will be responsible for the bulk of this employment-creating activity.

The 1,879 federal government projects will take place across Canada and provide jobs this summer for an estimated 12,900 students. The total Summer Youth Employment Program, funded at \$110 million, will provide jobs for an estimated total of 70,000 students.

Mr. Axworthy also announced an adjustment in the approval process for program proposals submitted by non-profit and local government organizations. The Summer Youth Employment Program, as originally announced by the former government, did not provide for formal consultation with Members of Parliament. Mr. Axworthy said that Members of Parliament will be invited to express their views on project proposals originating in their constituencies.

Individuals interested in working on projects funded under the federal Summer Youth Employment Program should register at their local Canada Employment Centre or Canada Employment Centre for Students. Participants must be students who intend to return to school in the fall.

Summer Youth Employment Program

Federal Government Projects - Funding by Province/Territory

Province/Territory	Funding	Projects	Jobs
Newfoundland	\$ 1,415,000	96	687
Nova Scotia	1,621,000	115	822
Prince Edward Island	224,000	22	99
New Brunswick	1,521,000	118	747
Quebec	9,629,184	455	3,204
Ontario	7,071,507	481	3,204
Manitoba	1,626,000	111	780
Saskatchewan	1,464,000	150	669
Alberta	950,796	63	440
British Columbia	3,431,375	229	1,471
Northwest Territories	280,202	20	159
Yukon	127,478	19	76
	\$29,361,512	1,879	12,358



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

ate
Subject

April 9, 1980
80-12

Date
Sujet

Lloyd Axworthy, Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada and Minister of State Responsible for the Status of Women will head the Canadian delegation to the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development (O.E.C.D.) High Level Conference to be held in Paris, April 16 and 17, 1980.

The theme of the Conference is "The Employment of Women."

The Canadian delegation will include R.G. Elgie, Minister of Labour for Ontario and T.R.B. Donahoe, Minister of Education for Nova Scotia, both of whom have responsibilities for Status of Women in their respective provinces.

In support of Canada's strong commitment to improve the position of women in the labour force, Mr. Axworthy will address the problems deriving from two premises which he agrees are fundamental to women's issues. It is recognized by all countries that women have the right to participate in the labour force on an equal footing with men and that the human potential and social investment represented by women in the labour force are not being fully utilized.

Mr. Axworthy expects that discussions and exchanges during the conference will have a "multiplier" effect in terms of sparking not only ideas but positive actions relating to women's employment issues everywhere.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

ate
Subject

April 11, 1980
80-13

Date
Sujet

Lloyd Axworthy, Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada and Minister of State Responsible for the Status of Women, announced today the appointment of Hellie Wilson to the position of Vice President of the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women.

A determined advocate of women's rights, Ms. Wilson has been active in the women's movement for many years. She acted as Editor for the final report of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women and served on interdepartmental committees for the implementation of the Report's recommendations.

Ms. Wilson, a native of Nova Scotia, has held senior positions in various government departments, including Secretary of State and Communications Canada. Since 1976, she has been Correspondence Secretary for the Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau. Ms. Wilson will be in the central office of the Advisory Council on the Status of Women.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

ate
Subject

#80-14

Date
Sujet

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE:

*Undetected overpayments in 1978
projected by the Auditor General of Canada*

Statement by
The Honourable Lloyd Axworthy
Minister of Employment and Immigration
April 16, 1980



Statement by Mr. Axworthy

The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission has launched a program of 11 measures, designed to reduce Unemployment Insurance overpayments.

The Auditor General's findings on overpayments, tabled in his annual report today, were made public in his notes to the UI financial statements in the Commission's annual report last October. Since his first report on the subject three years ago and upon his advice, the Commission has been developing a variety of measures designed to reduce the incidence of overpayments. A number of these have already been implemented. More are being designed and are being put in place as rapidly as possible. I believe these measures constitute significant improvements.

I am committed, as is the Commission, to giving the highest priority to an overall control program which will reduce overpayments to the lowest possible level.

However, with a system as large and as complex as unemployment insurance, all the solutions will not be found overnight, nor is any one measure sufficient in itself. What the Commission is developing is a group of approaches, meshed together into a comprehensive program, to bring the problem of overpayments under tighter control.

One key cause of overpayments is the fact that employers are providing incorrect information on the Record of Employment form. This area alone accounts for \$125 million of the Auditor General's estimated figure of \$290 million. The Commission is now engaging in an information program with employers, but I would like to appeal strongly to employers to assist us by asking their staff to make every effort to give the Commission accurate information.

Another key cause of overpayments is the failure of claimants to report to the Commission when they are working and earning while on claim. The Auditor General estimates these overpayments at \$69 million. To deter and detect overpayments in this area, the Commission has just launched a Report on Hirings program.

Under this program, employers are asked to report newly-hired employees to the Commission, so that they can be cross-matched with claimant lists. We are giving the program widespread publicity to deter this form of abuse leading to overpayments. Here again, I would like to appeal to employers to co-operate in this program to reduce UI overpayments.

Commission errors of various kinds account for some \$96 million in overpayments, according to the Auditor General. Here the Commission has put in place a variety of new control measures and more are planned.

However, even with all the steps which have been and will be implemented, it cannot be expected that the problem of overpayments will disappear entirely. But it is anticipated that substantial reductions, perhaps one-third of the Auditor General's figure of \$290 million in 1978, can be achieved by 1981.

The measures being taken and planned will, in my view, result in a tighter control as a very important priority for the program.



Employment and
Immigration Canada

Emploi et
Immigration Canada

news release **communiqué**

#80-14

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE:

*Undetected overpayments in 1978
projected by the Auditor General of Canada*

Statement by

The Honourable Lloyd Axworthy
Minister of Employment and Immigration

April 16, 1980

The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission today issued the following statement on findings by the Auditor General of Canada on unemployment insurance overpayments.

Over the past several years, the Commission has been taking major action aimed at correcting the overpayments situation identified by the Auditor General. Eleven measures are now in process. Many of them have been noted by the Office of the Auditor General. In the view of the Commission, they constitute significant improvements.

No single measure will be a panacea, only deliberate and continuing administrative improvements at a high level of priority, over a number of years, can significantly reduce the incidence of overpayments.

(The Auditor General's annual report, tabled today, estimates that UI overpayments in 1978 may have amounted to \$290 million. About \$125 million stems from employer errors on the Record of Employment; \$69 million from claimants failing to report work and earnings while on claim and about \$96 million in Commission errors. This information was made public in the Commission's annual report last October.)

The eleven measures now in process are:

- An independent study by Price, Waterhouse & Co, chartered accountants, of the UI benefits entitlement, control and payments system.
- A new Record of Employment form and an extensive communications program with employers to reduce employer errors on the form.

- A study into the feasibility of introducing alternative, more accurate methods of determining earnings.
- A Report on Hirings program to encourage UI claimants to report work and earnings while on claim.
- A revised and improved quality control/quality assurance system to detect and correct Commission errors.
- An online computer system to yield better control.
- A two-year in-depth evaluation of existing control procedures, designed to provide an assessment of their effectiveness (begun in September 1979).
- A new monitoring system to ensure the authenticity of decisions on claims (put in place November 1979).
- A new policy on additional training for employees (to be adopted later this year).
- Additional insurance specialists in local offices to strengthen the quality of adjudication (during this year).
- New procedures for information exchanges between insurance agents and employment counsellors (in place later this year).

The Report on Hirings program is now being implemented nationally. It compares data from employers on newly-hired employees with UI claimant lists, to detect failure to report work and earnings.

The new program was launched in New Brunswick on March 1, 1980. It will be introduced in Quebec, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland on May 1, 1980 and in Ontario and the four western provinces on June 1, 1980.

A computerized Report on Hirings -- in which employers' pay tape data is matched with claimant files -- is now being tested in co-operation with up to 200 large employers, who are providing computer pay tape extracts to the Commission.

The basic thrust of the Report on Hirings program is both as a deterrent to abuse and as a method of early detection of failure to report work and earnings.

The Auditor General has said that the system would constitute a significant improvement on the validation of the continuing eligibility of claimants. The major benefit would be its effect as a deterrent to overpayments.

Revised quality control/quality assurance program

The Commission approved a revised quality control/quality assurance program in January 1980. The policy ensures that standards of quality in processing UI claims are maintained at a level consistent with the public expectations of prompt and reliable service.

Quality control checks the administration of claims before decisions are implemented. Quality assurance evaluates quality control after the fact.

The revised program objective remains the same -- to ensure a high standard of excellence in the administration of UI claims through the uniform monitoring of performance.

The revised system defines potential administrative errors and permits their early detection and correction before claims go forward for payment.

The system also identifies needs for staff training and so permits the Commission to upgrade the quality of its decision-making.

An online computer system

The Commission has received Treasury Board approval to install online computer systems which will yield better control. These systems will directly link local Canada Employment Centres with regional computer centres, through telecommunications facilities.

These direct links will eliminate many inefficiencies characteristic of older computer systems that rely to a greater degree on mail, mechanical and manual operations. Online systems allow staff direct, controlled access to information in the computer. Most information can be updated directly without intermediaries such as clerks, keypunch operators and the mail.

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These direct links will eliminate many inefficiencies characteristic of older computer systems that rely to a greater degree on mail, mechanical and manual operations. Online systems allow staff direct, controlled access to information in the computer. Most information can be updated directly without intermediaries such as clerks, keypunch operators and the mail.

Following pilot-tests over the past four years, an online system for unemployment insurance will begin to operate in the Atlantic provinces in the fall of 1980. A parallel system for the Employment Service in Toronto will start in the summer of 1980 and in Montreal in the fall of 1980. Ultimately it is planned to implement an integrated system nationally.

The system will reduce paperwork and improve service to the public and internal control systems. It will significantly improve control over the flow of UI program funds. Its propensity for instantaneous information input and output will speed stop-payments and disqualification and disentitlement activities and assist in overpayment recoupment.

The Auditor General has noted that the pilot tests of the online system have shown that error rates in claims processing have been significantly reduced.

As the Auditor General has noted:

"It would be unrealistic to expect any practicable control system to prevent or detect all actual or potential errors in benefits paid. The cost of additional prevention or detection procedures beyond a certain level could well exceed the value of the reduction in overpayments achieved. Therefore, in such situations a cost-effective control system must necessarily stop short of 100 per cent control."

In addition, the sheer size and complexity of a system as massive as unemployment insurance -- with its frequent legislative changes -- mean that corrective measures must be developed, tested and put in place with great care. Meaningful changes to complex administrative and systems procedures cannot be implemented overnight.

The Commission's target will be to reduce the level of overpayments by one-third in 1981.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

ate
Subject

April 16, 1980
#80-16

Date
Sujet

OTTAWA--A Bill to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act was introduced for first reading today in the House of Commons by Canada's Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy.

The amendments would:

- Extend until June 1982 the existing 10-14 week variable entrance requirement for the UI program
- Shift to the private sector the government's financial responsibility in sharing the costs of two phases of UI benefits

Mr. Axworthy said that a review of the fundamentals of the UI program was under way and that it would therefore be prudent to extend the life of the variable entrance requirement. Otherwise, it would revert to a flat 14 weeks everywhere in Canada in December 1980.

He said the Government had decided to proceed with refinancing the UI program. He announced one element -- the transfer of the administrative costs of the employment service to the private sector -- on April 3. The cost for fiscal year 1980-81 is estimated at \$246 million and the regulatory change was made by Order-in-Council.

The second element is contained in the Bill tabled today. It would transfer the whole cost of the initial and labour force extended phases of benefits to the private sector. Previously shared by the Government, it is estimated that the additional cost to employers and employees would be \$378 million in the balance of the fiscal year 1980-81, if implemented by July 1.

Mr. Axworthy noted that the full cost of the third (regionally-extended) phase of benefits would continue to be borne entirely by the Government.

"There will be no increase in UI premium rates paid by employers and employees in 1980," he said. Even with the changes proposed, the UI premium account is expected to show a surplus at the end of 1980."

The Minister also announced that regulatory changes are contemplated in the rules on minimum insurability for the UI program.

"At the moment, a person must, generally speaking, work 20 hours in a week to be insurable for UI. This provision has generated considerable controversy. We have decided to change the regulation as of January 1981.

"I am proposing 15 hours in a week, or one-fifth of the maximum insurable earnings, as the new basis. I am, of course, prepared to listen to any proposals from employers or unions on the subject."

The Minister added: "This, in my view, will be a great improvement over the current situation and will certainly remove, if not eliminate completely, the criticism that the existing rule discriminates against women."

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

ate
SubjectApril 15, 1980
80-17Date
SujetEmployment Tax Credit Program

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today introduced notice of a Ways and Means motion in the House of Commons formally announcing the Government's intention to extend the Employment Tax Credit Program from April 15 to March 31, 1981.

Mr. Axworthy noted that the program, which expired March 31, 1980, has reached its target of 50,000 new jobs for the fiscal year. Since it was introduced in March 1978, more than 25,000 employers have signed agreements under the program, creating approximately 67,000 new jobs.

"The extension for which I am seeking approval is a temporary measure designed to ensure that an effective job creation program continues while details of new employment programs, to be introduced as soon as possible, are being finalized," Mr. Axworthy said.

The Employment Tax Credit Program permits employers who hire eligible workers in addition to their normal work force to earn tax credits, for each new job filled, at the rate of \$1.50, \$1.75 or \$2 an hour, depending on the area of the country, for up to a maximum of 52 weeks.



Minister
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Ministre
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For Release

Pour publication

ate
Subject

April 16, 1980
80-18

Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today introduced a bill in the Commons to increase from \$20 million to \$60 million the total amount of money that can be loaned out at any one time for transportation purposes.

The revolving fund, established in 1951, is used to make transportation loans to certain groups of immigrants and interest-free loans to refugees.

"The adjustment to the ceiling placed on the fund is necessary to assist the 60,000 refugees who will be coming to Canada by the end of this year," Mr. Axworthy said. Other reasons for expanding the fund include higher transportation costs and the distance the refugees must travel to come to Canada.

Between 1951 and 1979, \$79 million in loans had been made to immigrants and refugees to help them to resettle in Canada. The general rate of reimbursement is about 95 per cent, Mr. Axworthy said.

While the figure applies to all loans, the repayment rate by refugees is higher than the average. "The refugees know that by repaying their loans they are making money available to other refugees, thereby giving them an opportunity for a new life in this country," the Minister said.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
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For Release

Pour publication

ate
Subject

April 25, 1980
80-19

Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced a change in the unemployment insurance appeal system, effective May 1, 1980.

The change to Sections 95 and 96 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1971 will allow all UI claimants and employers who lose appeals at the first level of the UI appeal system (the Board of Referees) to take their cases to the next level the Umpire. At the present time, if a unanimous decision of a Board of Referees goes against a claimant or employer, an appeal to the Umpire can only be launched:

with permission of the Board's chairperson, or
if the decision has been appealed by a claimant's
association or an employer's association.

"The change will open up the second level of the UI appeal process to all claimants and employers, not just those belonging to employee and employer associations," said Mr. Axworthy. "All claimants and employers have the right, under the Unemployment Insurance Act, to appeal any decision on payment of unemployment insurance benefits."

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

A1
I
A21
ate
subjectMay 2, 1980
80-20Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy introduced a bill in the House of Commons today designed to increase the flexibility and relevance of occupational training for adults, and to simplify the administration of the Adult Occupational Training Act.

In tabling the bill, Mr. Axworthy noted the important contribution made by adult occupational training to the ever-changing requirements of the labour market.

Principal features of the new legislation include a provision to waive the existing 52-week limit. In addition to enabling trainees to complete courses originally scheduled for 52 weeks or less, the change will also encourage training in particular high-skill courses of more than 52 weeks' duration. This will permit the federal government to assist in the training of workers in high-skill occupations which are persistently in short supply.

In cases where particular types of training are not available in Canada, the bill provides for federal financial assistance for courses offered outside the country.

Currently, the maximum amount of wage reimbursement paid an employer can be unrealistically low, especially for the training in highly-skilled occupations and in high-wage regions such as the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. The new legislation would allow greater flexibility in determining realistic rates of reimbursement.

By way of responding to critical manpower shortages and of making better use of the resources of the private sector, the new legislation proposes that federal training officials be permitted to enter into contracts with individuals or groups (not necessarily employers); this differs from existing requirements to contract solely with employers or groups of employers. This provision will be the subject of consultation with provinces.

In order to minimize the administrative burden borne by the provinces and the Commission, the bill enables simplified contracting arrangements.

Mr Axworthy stated that he saw the Adult Occupational Training amendments as a vehicle for increasing Canada's pool of skilled labour and, hopefully, for enabling more women to obtain high-skill training.



Minister
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Emploi et Immigration

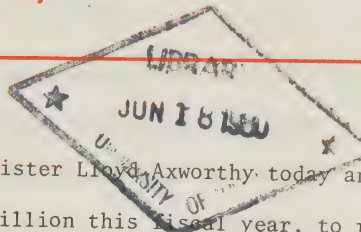
For Release

Pour publication

ate
Subject

June 2, 1980
80-22

Date
Sujet



OTTAWA--Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced a series of measures, totalling \$137 million this fiscal year, to respond to the critical and immediate employment problems faced by many Canadians.

He also announced the beginning of a long-term approach to the development of employment opportunities. The Parliamentary Task Force on Critical Skills for the 80s, headed by the Honourable Warren Allmand, and a high level task force reporting to the Chairman of Employment and Immigration Canada will work to develop a comprehensive employment strategy for the 80s.

More than \$100 million will be used this winter and next year for Canada Community Development Projects across the country, with particular emphasis on areas of high unemployment. Local organizations will be eligible to sponsor projects that are supportive of established priorities, such as fisheries enhancement, energy conservation and tourism development.

New programs include:

- Canada Community Services Projects, which will provide voluntary organizations with three-year funding, at a diminishing rate, to meet pressing social needs;
- New Technology Employment Program, which will stimulate the development and application of new technology by providing wage subsidies to firms and research institutes which hire recent post-secondary graduates who are unemployed or under-employed;
- Local Economic Development Assistance (LEDA) designed to assist selected communities experiencing high levels of unemployment to stimulate private sector employment through economic development;
- Training of Women in Non-Traditional Jobs through an experimental 75 per cent subsidy of wages under the Canada Manpower Industrial Training Program;

Mr. Axworthy also annouced increases to existing programs.

These are:

- an additional \$10 million this fiscal year to provide training to Native Canadians, to enable them to take advantage of urban and remote resource development opportunities;
- an immediate increase from \$20 million to \$30 million for Critical Trade Skills Training, to help industry meet skill shortages;
- an expansion of language training for refugees.

Another program, being developed, will offer increased incentives to private sector employers to stimulate improved opportunities for Canadians suffering serious hiring handicaps. Many of these men and women need special employment programs to help them find and maintain employment.

"Despite the constraints of limited funds, it is essential to replace programs that are ending in a manner that begins to address longer-term needs," said Mr. Axworthy.

"In designing the employment program, our foremost concern has been to reach out to those population groups and specific regions that receive little or no benefit from the economic growth of the country. Our programs will provide help first to those who need help most," said Mr. Axworthy.

For more information,
call (819) 994-6804



Minister
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Emploi et Immigration

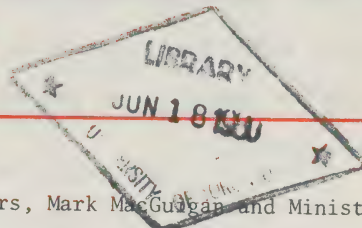
For Release

Pour publication

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Subject

June 4, 1980
80-23

Date
Sujet



Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mark MacGuigan and Minister of State for Status of Women, Lloyd Axworthy are pleased to announce that Canada was elected for a four-year term to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women at a meeting of the Economic and Social Council on May 1, 1980. Status of Women Canada, the agency which co-ordinates federal government policy and program developments as they relate to women, will play the leading part for Canada at the Commission.

The Commission, first set up by the United Nations in 1946, is made up of thirty-two member states. Meetings are held bi-annually, with the most recent meetings being held in Vienna, Austria from February 25 to March 5, 1980. The next session is slated for 1982. Canada will be one of the Western Group Members to the Commission along with Spain, Italy, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France, Finland and Norway.

The Commission has the mandate to study the situation of women in the world context and to make appropriate recommendations and reports to the U.N. Economic and Social Council on promoting women's rights in political, economic, social and educational fields and to develop proposals designed to give effect to the principle that men and women should have equal rights. Canada has served on two previous occasions on the Commission, in 1958-60 and in 1970-76.

For further information call Maureen O'Neil at 995-9397



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For Release

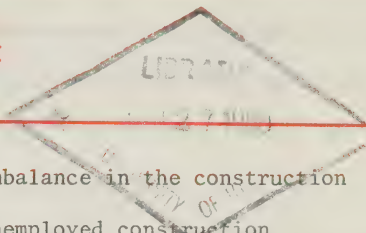
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June 17, 1980 80-24
TASK FORCE ON CONSTRUCTION
MOBILITY

Date
Sujet



The best way to resolve labour imbalance in the construction industry is to encourage the relocation of unemployed construction workers to areas of high labour demand, says a report recently submitted to Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy by the Joint Consultative Task Force on Construction Mobility.

The report identifies and responds to obstacles which act as constraints on worker mobility, and makes recommendations to labour, management and government.

The Mobility Task Force was recommended by the Construction Industry Task Force, one of 22 set up in 1978 to examine industrial issues. It has received financial support and secretariat service from the federal government and has been co-chaired by representatives of labour and management -- Mr. Mark Stein of Magil Construction Limited, Montreal, and the former chairman of the Canadian Construction Association, and J.E. MacNeil of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. There were no government members on the committee of eight industry and union representatives.

Mr. Axworthy said that he appreciates the effort of the Task Force and all those who participated in its coast-to-coast investigations, and urges all parties concerned to follow up on its recommendations. He will be reviewing the recommendations directed to the federal government to consider their implementation.

The report is available to union members through the Building Trades Council and to construction employers through the Canadian Construction Association. Other interested parties may obtain a copy through Inquiries and Distribution, Public Affairs Division, Employment and Immigration, Ottawa. (Phone: 994-6313)

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Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

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June 18, 1980
80-25

Date
Sujet

Review of the Unemployment Insurance Program

Lloyd Axworthy, Minister of Employment and Immigration, said today that the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission will undertake a review of the principles of and objectives underlying the Unemployment Insurance program.

The announcement was made during Second Reading of Bill C-3, introduced in Parliament April 16.

Mr. Axworthy said the items to be reviewed include:

- the simplification of the benefit entitlement and qualifying provisions including those relating to regular and special benefits for sickness, maternity and retirement
- the role and impact of regional extended benefits
- the use of unemployment rates in determining claimants' entitlement to benefits
- the treatment of people who voluntarily quit their jobs without just cause
- coverage and benefits for workers in highly seasonal occupations
- the impact of UI on income distribution.

Mr. Axworthy said he would be releasing details of the terms of reference of the review shortly. He indicated there would be full consultation on the review and said he expects legislation to be tabled early in 1982.

The Bill tabled April 16 contains two provisions:

- extension of the 10 to 14 week variable entrance requirement until June 1982
- an amendment to the financing arrangements which would allocate the entire cost of initial and labour force extended benefits to the private sector.

Early in April, Mr. Axworthy announced that the administrative costs of the National Employment Service would be paid from UI premiums as of April 1, 1980. He noted that neither of the changes in financing would result in an increase in premiums in 1980.

In his speech, the Minister also outlined his proposal that UI coverage be extended to workers who either earn one-fifth of the maximum insurable earnings or work 15 hours a week, as of January, 1981. Currently, most workers must have 20 hours a week to be covered under the program.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

ate
Subject

July 4, 1980

80-26

Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced that Canada will admit the Vashchenko and the Chmykhalow families now staying at the American Embassy in Moscow if permission is obtained for them to leave the U.S.S.R.. Both families are members of the Pentecostal Believers of Chernogorsk.

"Many Canadians have shown concern for the plight of these families and have offered to help them, if they are able to emigrate," said Mr. Axworthy.

The families have indicated they are only willing to leave the American Embassy if they are granted permission to leave the Soviet Union and proceed to a Western country where they feel they would be able to follow their religious beliefs more freely.

"Because of the humanitarian considerations, I am hopeful that we will be successful in achieving a solution satisfactory to all concerned," said the Minister.





Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

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July 10, 1980
80-27

Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today signed a refugee sponsorship agreement with the Czechoslovak National Association of Canada, represented by the association's president J. George Corn, making it easier for local Czechoslovak groups in Canada to help convention refugees and self-exiled people from Eastern Europe.

"In the past church and service groups have focused their sponsorship activities on Indochinese refugees; however, the resettlement of Eastern European refugees is equally important," Mr. Axworthy said.

Umbrella agreements increase the potential participation of local groups in the sponsorship program by eliminating much of the time and paperwork involved in handling cases at the local level. Today's agreement outlines the responsibilities of both the Czechoslovakian National Association of Canada and its local member groups. Of the more than 40 sponsorship agreements that have been made, this one is most similar to the one signed by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee which is also interested in sponsoring people from Eastern Europe.

Mr. Axworthy said he hoped other ethnic groups would follow the initiative taken by Canadians of Czech and Slovak origin. Under the 1980 refugee plan 3,400 refugees from Eastern Europe are expected to resettle in Canada.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

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bje

July 11, 1980

Teachers can collect
UI maternity benefits
during summer

80-28

Date
Sujet



OTTAWA--Canada Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy announced changes today to regulations on the eligibility of school teachers for unemployment insurance benefits for maternity during the summer non-teaching period.

The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission acted to bring regulations in line with a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Canada to grant the appeal of a claimant and the Manitoba Teachers' Federation. They had appealed a Commission decision denying benefits for maternity during the non-teaching period of July-August 1976.

Until the Supreme Court decision, teachers with annual contracts of service were held not to be eligible for UI benefits of any kind during the non-teaching period.

Teachers on maternity leave during this period are now eligible for UI benefits for maternity, providing they meet the usual qualifying conditions.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

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July 11, 1980 80-29

Date
Sujet

UI benefits for wives of
self-employed fishermen

OTTAWA--Wives of self-employed fishermen who fish with their husbands will soon be able to use earnings from this work to claim unemployment insurance fishing benefits. Lloyd Axworthy, Minister of Employment and Immigration said today the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission has approved a change to several fishing regulations. The changes will become effective as soon as possible.

The regulations have required wives of self-employed fishermen who are members of their husbands' crews to add their earnings to those of their husbands. This means that wives' earnings were not, on their own, insurable for UI purposes. The decision to change the regulations was made after the Canadian Human Rights Commission ruled that the regulations were discriminatory.

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After the changes, wives can have their earnings considered as insurable and could qualify for UI benefits with the sufficient number of insurable weeks.

Some 26,000 persons received UI fishing benefits in 1979. The cost to the government of removing the discriminatory regulations will be approximately \$7.3 million in 1981, rising to some \$8.9 million by 1983.

See attached backgrounder

Backgrounder -- fishing benefits

The Unemployment Insurance fishing benefit regulations were introduced in April 1957. Separate regulations were necessary because of the special circumstances of the fishing industry, where self-employed fishermen are in the majority. Fishermen are the only group of self-employed workers covered by the UI program.

Most fishermen qualify for UI seasonal fishing benefits. (Year-round benefits are paid to people whose last job was aboard a vessel designated by the CEIC as a year-round fishing vessel.)

Seasonal benefits can be paid if the person does not qualify for either regular benefits or the year-round fishing benefits. The qualifying weeks for seasonal benefits are the same as for regular benefits (10 to 14 weeks depending on the regional unemployment rate and 20 weeks for new entrants or re-entrants to the labour force). The only difference is in the qualifying period. This dates from the previous March 31, rather than the last 52 weeks (for regular claimants). Five weeks of seasonal fishing benefits are paid for every six weeks of insurable employment. They are payable only between November 1 and May 15 each year.

The regulation requiring wives of fishermen to add the earnings from their share of the catch to that of their husbands' prevented wives from filing separate claims for UI benefits.

The regulation was originally passed when the earnings of the women were generally below the level for minimum insurability. By adding their share to that of their husbands, the insurable earnings were increased. Thus the husbands received a higher benefit rate than they would have from their share alone.

The complaints to the Canadian Human Rights Commission and the subsequent decision that the regulations were discriminatory led to the CEIC's decision to change the regulations.



Minister
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For Release

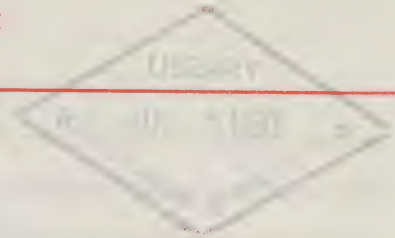
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July 17, 1980

80-30

Date
Sujet



Some Ontario fruit and vegetable growers may be able to hire additional foreign workers during this year's peak harvest periods, Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy announced today.

"However, it is the policy of our government to make sure Canadians have the first opportunity to obtain any jobs that are available," said Mr. Axworthy.

Under the 1980 Caribbean and Mexican programs announced in December 1979, employers may be permitted to hire up to the same number of foreign workers they had in 1979, or up to 20 per cent of their work force if they are participating for the first time, when a shortfall in the Canadian worker supply is identified.

Now supplementary measures resulting from the Minister's review of seasonal worker movements will permit the hiring of up to 300 additional Caribbean and Mexican workers to meet circumstances of exceptional labour demand.

In order to be considered for additional foreign workers, employers must demonstrate to the local Canada Employment Centre (CEC) that any shortage of workers experienced in 1979 will continue in 1980, despite continuing efforts to recruit Canadians. In addition, they must be creating new jobs by expanding acreage or shifting to labour intensive crops.

Other adjustments will allow those employers who hired more foreign workers in 1978 than in 1979 to use the larger figure as the upper limit on the number they hire in 1980. New owners may use the greater of the number hired by the previous owner in 1978 or 1979 as their 1980 limit. Previously, new owners who could not qualify as new program users were unable to hire foreign workers.

Mr. Axworthy noted that this program will be covered as part of a major review of the Commission's agricultural programs and services. This review, announced in December 1979, is expected to be completed in the fall of 1980, well in advance of the 1981 growing season.



Minister
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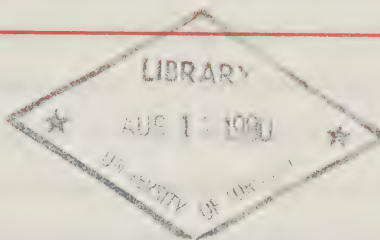
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Pour publication

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Subject

July 30, 1980
80-31

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced allocations totalling \$103.5 million for Canada Community Development Projects, a new federal initiative to create jobs in areas of high unemployment.

Canada's Atlantic provinces, Quebec and British Columbia receive the largest allocations but all federal constituencies will participate in the program. A basic amount of \$100,000 goes to each of the 282 constituencies, with those having a labour surplus rate in excess of eight per cent receiving additional funds through a formula based on labour force and Unemployment Insurance beneficiary data. In addition, a separate native allocation has been made to constituencies with a significant native labour surplus.

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"There is a need for an immediate cash-based program directed toward the creation of jobs in areas where unemployment will be most severe during the coming fall and winter period," Mr. Axworthy said.

The Minister pointed out that the \$7 million allocated to create employment for Native people under the Canada Community Development Projects is in addition to some \$32.6 million already allocated to native employment under the Local Employment Assistance Program (LEAP), as well as to an additional \$10 million in this fiscal year to provide training for new employment opportunities in urban areas or associated with major resource development projects.

A further \$2 million will be provided in the fall to fund additional projects in areas where employment conditions may have worsened and needs may have become more acute.

It is anticipated that Canada Community Development Projects, next fall and winter, will involve some 19,400 participants.

Mr. Axworthy said that applicants are being encouraged to submit proposals for projects in specific, identified areas of activity which support broad national and regional priorities, with an emphasis on the longer-term benefits to be derived from them.

Projects would normally operate for up to 52 weeks at a maximum funding level of \$240,000, except for some construction or construction-related projects which may require up to 26 weeks more. A minimum-size project would employ at least three persons and operate for eight weeks. The federal contribution towards wages for workers will be based on an average of 20 per cent above the provincial minimum wage, although a project manager could be supported for up to 50 per cent above the provincial minimum wage.

Sponsors of projects may be existing organizations, businesses, partnerships and individuals, Indian Band Councils and municipalities. Federal and provincial governments and agencies are not eligible.

Project employees must be registered for employment with a Canada Employment Centre (CEC), and must have been unemployed for at least eight weeks.

Canada Community Development Projects provide a setting in which special measures can be taken to redress imbalances or inequalities in the availability of employment opportunities to particular identified groups.

For this reason, Mr. Axworthy has designated the Canada Community Development Projects as a program whereby employment disadvantages that are suffered by women, youth, Native people or persons with physical disabilities can be reduced.

Applications submitted under this program should outline sponsors' goals for hiring suitably qualified members of these groups in project positions.

Complete information about the program is available at all Canada Employment Centres and Employment Development Branch offices. Applications and Guides to Applicants will be available within a week at all these locations. The deadline for receipt of applications is September 29, with projects expected to begin operations on or, as soon as possible, after November 17, 1980.

Allocations totalled by provinces are as follows:

British Columbia/Yukon, \$4,133,000; Alberta/Northwest Territories, \$3,747,000; Saskatchewan, \$2,633,000; Manitoba, \$2,576,000; Ontario, \$11,253,000; Quebec, \$37,931,000; New Brunswick, \$12,692,000; Nova Scotia, \$8,214,000; Prince Edward Island, \$2,945,000; Newfoundland, \$17,376,000.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

ate
Subject

August 7, 1980
80-32

Date
Sujet

Training Allowances Will Increase

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy announced today that with effect from September 8, allowances paid to trainees under the Canada Manpower Training Program (CMTP) will be increased. The Minister said the increases will make CMTP more responsive to the needs of those who require training to find better-paying jobs or to re-enter the labour force.

Training allowances are generally paid to persons who do not qualify for unemployment insurance benefits or who must first serve a waiting period.

These are the new weekly rates for trainees:

- . living with an employed parent or spouse \$ 25
- . on their own without dependents \$ 70
- . on their own with one dependent \$ 90
- . on their own with two dependents \$ 105

- . on their own with three dependents \$ 120
- . on their own with four or more dependents \$ 135

Under the new rates, trainees who have to live away from home while maintaining their regular households can generally qualify for an additional \$40 a week (\$50 in the Yukon and Northwest Territories).

Last August a dependent care allowance was introduced to help trainees with the cost of looking after pre-school-age children and mentally or physically infirm dependents. The allowance was especially welcomed by single parents and by women wishing to re-enter the labour force.

"The problems single parents have in trying to make a decent living while bringing up a family are well-known but not always appreciated by society," Mr. Axworthy said. "We are taking steps to make it easier for them to get training which can improve their marketable skills and job prospects."

The allowance for the first dependent will rise from \$10 to \$20 a week, and for those with more than one dependent, it will be increased to \$15 a week per dependent up to a maximum of three.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
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For Release

Pour publication

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subject

August 26, 1980
80-33

Date
Sujet

Proposals for services designed to deal with serious problems faced by Native people, women, and immigrants will get particular consideration for Canada Community Services Projects funding, Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy announced today.

"I urge social and cultural service organizations to be imaginative in their use of this program," said Mr. Axworthy.

Further information and application forms are available at Canada Employment Centres and Employment Development Branch offices of Employment and Immigration Canada.

Canada Community Services Projects will make up to \$11 million available to established non-profit organizations which will hire unemployed people and provide them with work that will enhance their future job prospects.

As part of the application procedure, organizations must indicate their goals for the hiring of women, Native people and the physically disabled.

The program will provide funding for periods of up to one, two or three years on a diminishing share basis. Where project funding is requested for the second and third years, it will be provided at 66 and 33 per cent in years two and three respectively. Service activities that are likely to establish community dependencies will be supported only if the ongoing activity will be supported from other sources or continue on a voluntary basis when project funding ends.

Mr. Axworthy noted that many organizations would likely use the program to recruit and train volunteers, who could take over when project funding ended, or develop progressive fee-for-service arrangements.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

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subject

September 19, 1980
80-35

Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced that the New Technology Employment Program, which is aimed at medium- to small-sized employers involved in scientific and technological work, will be operative on and after Monday, September 22.

The program, funded at \$16 million over two fiscal years, subsidizes employers with a contribution of up to 75 per cent of wages for each eligible employee to a maximum contribution of \$290 a week per job for a maximum of 12 months.

The objective of the program is to create additional employment for highly-educated, scientifically and technically qualified recent labour force entrants who are unable to obtain employment in their discipline. Another objective is to encourage research and development, energy conservation and alternate energy initiatives by the employers.

"Proposals supported under this program will involve activities in the development and application of scientific and technological innovations in manufacturing, product and process development and in the development and application of small-scale energy conservation programs and alternate energy technologies," Mr. Axworthy said.

"Important as it is to provide an incentive to employers to achieve these objectives, it is perhaps even more important to create jobs for Canada's skilled and talented young people who have graduated from universities and colleges with high hopes and enthusiasm. Too many have had no chance to apply their knowledge in a related work situation," he added.

Under the New Technology Employment Program, eligible employers who may submit proposals are: private sector firms which normally employ fewer than 300 employees; research institutes; non-profit Crown Corporations; universities and community colleges; individuals in single proprietorships, or partnerships; associations and community organizations.

Applications from employers will be reviewed by regional offices of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. The National Research Council and the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources will assist the Commission by assessing a proposal's technical merit and feasibility.

Full information about the program is available from all regional offices of the Commission.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
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For Release

Pour publication

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Subject

September 22, 1980
80-36

Date
Sujet

The establishment of a task force on immigration practices and procedures was announced today by Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy.

The task force will advise the Minister on the extent to which the objectives of the Immigration Act (1976) are being met under existing regulations, procedures and practices.

Mr. Axworthy stated that he was concerned about the effect of rapidly growing workloads and increasingly complex procedures on immigration services and the officials who provide them. "Nearly three years after the introduction of a new Immigration Act, it is time to reflect on our experiences and see whether steps could be taken to improve our services", he said.

A list of the task force members is attached.

TASK FORCE ON IMMIGRATION PRACTICES & PROCEDURES

W.G. ROBINSON: (Chairman). Mr. Robinson was educated at the University of British Columbia and the University of Ottawa and is a member of the Bars of Ontario and British Columbia. He is on the board of directors of the Council for Canadian Unity in B.C., and the board of governors of the Theatre Playhouse of B.C. He was national director of the Liberal Party from 1975 to 1978. Currently, he is practising law in Vancouver.

CARTER HOPPE: Mr. Hoppe was educated at York University and Osgoode Hall Law School. A member of the Bar of Ontario, he was the founding secretary and currently is vice-president of the Association of Immigration Lawyers of Canada. He is co-chairman of the Ontario sub-section of the Canadian Bar Association on Immigration Law, and lectures in the continuing legal education program of the Law Society of Upper Canada. A former special counsel on immigration to the Canadian Civil Liberties Association, he practises law in Toronto.

DAVID MATAS: Mr. Matas studied at Oxford University and Princeton. In 1971 he was called to the Bar in Manitoba. He has been Clerk to the Chief Justice, the Honourable John R. Cartwright, of the Supreme Court of Canada, a member of the working group on foreign ownership under the Honourable Herb Gray, special assistant to the Solicitor General and a lecturer in the Faculty of Law at McGill University. He is now practising law in Winnipeg.

ED RATUSHNY: Professor Ratushny was educated at the Universities of Saskatchewan, London and Michigan. He is a member of the Bars of Ontario and Saskatchewan and is the author of a book and many articles on a variety of legal subjects. Professor Ratushny served as director and special counsel to the Canadian Civil Liberties Association, as special advisor to the Minister of Justice from 1973 to 1977, and as chairman of numerous boards of inquiry established under the Ontario Human Rights Code. Currently, he is a member of the Faculty of Common Law at the University of Ottawa where he teaches administrative law, criminal procedure and evidence.

MANON VENNAT: Mrs. Vennat graduated from the Faculty of Law at McGill University and later obtained a Master's degree in Public Law from the University of Ottawa. Since being admitted to the Quebec Bar in 1966, she has been active in the administration of language programs in both the public and private sectors. She is a director of Frontier College, the Canadian Cancer Society, and the Visual Arts Centre of Montreal. She practises law in Montreal.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
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subject

September 24, 1980
80-37

Date
Sujet

Lloyd Axworthy, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today announced three special measures aimed at responding to the concerns which have recently arisen within the Haitian community in Canada, particularly in the province of Quebec.

As a first step, Mr. Axworthy announced his agreement with Mr. Jacques Couture regarding the Quebec Immigration Minister's recently submitted proposals for special measures to process the claims of Haitians in Quebec who are presently out of status. To assess the Haitians now in Quebec and identify those who could meet the province's selection criteria, Mr. Couture suggests using the Canada-Quebec Immigration Agreement, which specifies that the selection of independent immigrants is a provincial responsibility. Those Haitians thus selected by Quebec would be accepted by the Government of Canada after all statutory requirements relating to medical and background checks had been fulfilled.

"Our respective officials are in the process of finalizing the operational details of the proposal," said Mr. Axworthy, adding that "I welcome this initiative on the part of my Quebec colleague and I am pleased to be able to work with him in helping resolve such an important aspect of this issue."

As a second measure, Mr. Axworthy announced the imposition of a visa requirement for visitors from Haiti effective October 1st, 1980. Mr. Axworthy added that "this measure will greatly facilitate the admission process of Haitian visitors at ports of entry."

As a final measure, and in accordance with Canada's traditional concern for displaced persons, Mr. Axworthy announced that as part of its 1980 refugee and humanitarian program his government will be prepared to consider the reunification, on humanitarian grounds, of up to 300 Haitians with family ties in Canada, on a case by case assessment. Mr. Axworthy explained that "many of these people have left Haiti and are now temporarily residing under difficult circumstances in neighbouring countries of Central America and the Caribbean. This particular humanitarian program will focus on those Haitians who have been displaced and who have relatives in Canada seeking to be reunited with them."



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
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For Release

Pour publication

Date
Subject

October 14, 1980
80-38

Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy and Pierre de Bané, Minister of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) today announced the establishment, on a pilot basis, of the Local Economic Development Assistance (LEDA) Program, which is designed to assist slow growth, high unemployment communities in the development of local business and in the expansion of long-term local employment opportunities.

LEDA corporations will function as a resource centre for business development in a community. They will offer counselling and technical advice and serve as a clearing house for information on federal business assistance programs and services. Up to \$150,000 will be available to each LEDA corporation to invest, as loans or equity in local businesses. Since it will be mandatory for businesses seeking LEDA support to provide funds from at least one other source, the amount LEDA can contribute is limited to \$25,000 in each case.

"LEDA financing is moderate because the program is designed as a complement to other business development programs and services," said Mr. Axworthy. "It is definitely not a substitute for a bank or a credit union."

Interested local organizations are invited to consult the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and make a proposal. Those which are chosen for the pilot phase will receive a contribution of \$50,000 to set up a LEDA corporation and create a development plan. If the plan is acceptable, the corporation may then be funded up to \$250,000 a year for a maximum of three years. It is expected that 15 to 20 communities will be funded in the 1980-81 fiscal year.

"LEDA is not an instant growth pill, a magic solution to economic ills. But in the right places, used imaginatively, it may be the critical link in the economic development process to help smaller businesses establish or expand," said Mr. Axworthy.

Mr. de Bané agreed with his colleague that LEDA is a highly innovative approach to revitalizing sagging local economies and creating long-term employment, especially in smaller centres.

"Programs such as LEDA represent the type of new directions we need to take if we are to promote development in our slow growth areas," said Mr. de Bané. "It is for this reason that I am pleased that DREE can assist in the LEDA program by using our expertise to assess proposals made by community groups."

Mr. Axworthy said he felt that LEDA will be most useful in communities in metropolitan areas and in small cities and towns with populations of less than 50,000. He said that the use of the program will be important in some urban areas since slow growth and unemployment exist in particular communities of our largest cities.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
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For Release

Pour publication

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October 23, 1980
80-39

Date
Sujet

OTTAWA--Lloyd Axworthy, Canada's Minister of Employment and Immigration, today announced that the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission has determined the maximum and minimum insurable earnings figures to be used for calculating Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits and contributions in 1981.

Maximum weekly insurable earnings will increase to \$315 in 1981 from \$290 in 1980. This means that the 1981 maximum weekly UI benefit will increase to \$189 from \$174 in 1980.

Mr. Axworthy noted the Commission had adjusted the *minimum insurability requirement*. From January 1, 1981, a job will be insurable *either* if a person works at least 15 hours a week for one employer *or* if his or her earnings are at least equal to 20 per cent of the maximum weekly insurable earnings (\$315) -- that is, \$63 a week. Under 1980 rules, hourly-paid and salaried workers had to work at least

20 hours a week, while other workers had to earn at least 30 per cent of the maximum weekly insurable earnings (\$290) or \$87 a week. (If the 1980 rules were to apply in 1981, workers, other than those hourly-paid or salaried, would have to earn at least \$94.50 a week.)

Mr. Axworthy said there had been criticism that the rules on minimum insurability were unfair to some workers, particularly women in part-time employment. He added: "This will be a great improvement over the old rules. When fully implemented, the change will extend coverage to approximately 300,000 workers at an additional cost of \$100 million, of which \$75 million will be charged to the premium account and \$25 million will be charged to the federal government."

UI claimants whose annual income (including UI benefits) exceeds 1.5 times the maximum *yearly* insurable earnings must repay 30 per cent of those UI benefits that make up the excess. For the 1981 tax year, this means that \$24,570 will be the limit above which the repayment formula applies. In 1980, the limit is \$22,620.

"We try to release the maximum and minimum insurable earnings and benefit figures as early as possible each year," said Mr. Axworthy. He noted that employers across Canada need the figures to adjust their accounting and payroll systems.

The new figures become effective on January 1, 1981.



Minister
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For Release

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October 28, 1980

80-40

Date
Sujet

Unemployment insurance
premium rates

OTTAWA--Canada's Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today provided details on the unemployment insurance premium rates for 1981.

Effective January 1, 1981, employees will pay \$1.80 in premiums for each \$100 of their weekly insurable earnings, up 33 per cent from \$1.35 for each \$100 in 1980. Employers will pay a basic premium of \$2.52/\$100 of each employee's insurable earnings, up from \$1.89/\$100 in 1980. The employer rate is 1.4 times the employee rate.

Mr. Axworthy said that the increased premium rates for 1981 are called for by the statutory requirements of the UI Act. (*See backgrounder attached.*) The increase reflects, among other things, the fact that the share of UI program costs financed by employers and employees has increased as a result of recent legislative changes.



Changes to the financing of the UI program in 1980 meant that the entire cost of initial and labour force extended benefits and the administrative costs of the employment services are now charged to the premium account. For a number of reasons, there has not been a corresponding premium rate increase in 1980.

The Commission normally has a range of choices from which to select the actual premium rate to be charged. The actual premium rate is selected on the basis of desirable objectives or criteria -- not specified by the UI Act -- such as maintaining year-to-year rate stability and avoiding excessive cumulative surpluses or deficits. For 1981, however, the range of choices was very narrow due, in part, to the increased private sector share of total program costs resulting from recent changes in legislation.

"The rate chosen is the minimum amount that would still be consistent with both the requirements of the UI Act and principles of sound financial management," said Mr. Axworthy.

The Minister noted, as announced earlier, that maximum weekly insurable earnings for UI will increase to \$315 in 1981 from \$290 in 1980. And the maximum weekly UI benefit payment will increase to \$189 from \$174. He also noted that the Commission has adjusted the minimum insurability requirement effective January 1, 1981. The new requirement will extend coverage to approximately 300,000 workers.



October 28, 1980

Backgrounder -- How UI premium rates are set

The Unemployment Insurance Act requires the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission to set premium rates for each year, based on the state of the UI account.

The *actual* premium rates charged to employers and employees are determined by using a *statutory* premium rate as a reference point.

The *statutory* premium rate for the year in question is calculated first (as spelled out in Sections 62 and 63 of the UI Act). Then, the rate is used to estimate if a cumulative surplus or deficit would occur at the end of that year. If the *statutory* premium rate would produce a surplus position by year end, then the UI Act requires the Commission to set an *actual* premium rate that is lower than the *statutory* premium rate.

If it would produce a deficit position, then the UI Act requires the Commission to set an *actual* premium rate that is higher than the *statutory* rate. (For 1981, the statutory rate was calculated to be \$1.78/\$100 of weekly insurable earnings. This would be expected to leave the UI account in a deficit position of over \$100 million at the end of 1981.)



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
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For Release

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October 31, 1980
80-41

Date
Sujet

OTTAWA -- An immigration intake of 130,000 to 140,000 for 1981 was announced today in a report tabled in the House of Commons by Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy.

"This level, determined following consultations with provincial governments and a number of non-governmental organizations, will enable us to achieve an immigration flow consistent with Canada's projected labour market needs while maintaining our commitment to family reunification and the resettlement of refugees," Mr. Axworthy said.

The Minister pointed out that the level established in the report is an indication of the number of immigrants to be admitted next year, taking into account Canadian economic and demographic needs and the views of the provincial governments.

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"The government remains committed to the policy that Canadian citizens and permanent residents will have the first opportunity to fill jobs and will be assisted to do so through the continuing use of training and mobility programs," explained Mr. Axworthy. "Special task forces now studying the needs of the labour market during the 1980s will not be reporting until next spring. However, the economy will be expanding at a significant rate and projections already available indicate that not all our labour market needs will be met domestically. The recruitment of workers from abroad will continue to be necessary to meet some part of the demand for skilled and technical workers."

"The plans for 1981 include a projected global intake of 16,000 government assisted refugees. There will be more emphasis on refugees from Latin America and Eastern Europe, although it is expected that Indochina will remain the largest single source. There will also be an increase in the size of the contingency reserve, providing an expanded capacity to respond quickly to new situations that may emerge in the coming year," Mr. Axworthy added. Refugees sponsored by private groups are not included in the figure representing the government's commitment, which means private groups will be able to increase the total number of refugees resettled in Canada.

The Minister paid tribute to the efforts of thousands of private citizens and sponsoring groups across the country, who have enabled Canada to play such an important role in alleviating the Indochinese refugee problem. "The dedication, self-sacrifice and ingenuity of private sponsors have played an enormously important part in the total Canadian response to the tragedy in Indochina. As Canadians, we can be proud of

that response, which has achieved international recognition. Among other things, the work of the private sponsors has provided the refugees in this special movement with great help in adapting to Canadian life." The Minister added that, drawing on experience gained under this special program, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission is now examining ways and means of improving the quality of settlement services for all immigrants.

Until now, levels have been set on an annual basis. Once the special task forces studying labour market needs have completed their work, it is the intention of the government to proceed to a medium-term planning cycle of three years. "This move to medium-term planning will improve the co-ordination of the immigration flow with domestic programs and services," said the Minister, adding that this move will conform to the wishes of the provinces.



Minister
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October 31, 1980
80-42

Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy announced today that the federal government is declaring the week of November 2-8 Canada Career Week.

Mr. Axworthy said that staff at Canada Employment Centres will be actively involved during the week in efforts to emphasize the importance of career counselling and career education. Among other things, they will co-operate with provincial educational institutions in providing students with information on the labour market and by introducing them to employment counselling services offered by Canada Employment Centres.

Many provincial departments of education have already declared next week as Career Week as an indication of the increased emphasis they are placing on career counselling and education.

The Minister noted that there are still many students leaving high school who have little idea of the type of work they want to do and many who have unrealistic employment expectations.

Such people present a great challenge to Canada Employment Centres because they require particular assistance in employment counselling and vocational planning, he added.

Because of the plight of these youth and a significant number of adults, the Commission recently adopted a new policy in support of employment counselling. "We are redoubling our efforts in the development of this service," Mr. Axworthy said.



Minister
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Ministre
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For Release

Pour publication

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November 6, 1980
80-43

Date
Sujet

National Job Bank Opening

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced the opening of a National Job Bank -- a nation-wide telephone/computer hookup for the rapid matching of workers and jobs.

The bank stores data on jobs that cannot be filled locally. Through it qualified workers willing to relocate can be put in immediate touch with employers who list such jobs with a Canada Employment Centre.

"The Job Bank is one of a number of initiatives we are taking to streamline our employment service," says Mr. Axworthy. "It is aimed directly at relieving the supply-demand imbalances that are causing critical skill shortages, notably in the high-skill trades."

The concept of the National Job Bank is unique in that it combines the speed and efficiency of computerization with the coverage of more than 400 Canada Employment Centres (CECs).

The Bank uses direct telephone lines to connect CECs with a computer control centre based in Hull. CEC staff phone in information on jobs that cannot be filled locally, and/or may request job searches on behalf of worker clients. Control Centre operators receive and relay data on jobs and conduct job searches. A job entry or search can be done in a matter of minutes -- in fact, while a client waits.

Mr. Axworthy said that he was extremely pleased with early results of the National Job Bank. Since the Bank began operating on a trial basis in March, its inventory has reached a level where some 5,000 jobs are available at any given time. Between 400 and 600 searches a day are being carried out, and some 80 per cent of these result in potentially suitable jobs being identified for worker clients.

National Job Bank Backgrounder

The National Job Bank is the response of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission to reconciling skill shortages with skill surpluses across Canada. It is one aspect of an intensive effort by the Commission to streamline its employment service, for the benefit of both worker and employer clients.

The Commission has already used computer technology to link Canada Employment Centres (CECs) within a metro area. Vancouver, Hamilton and Ottawa-Hull are now providing faster, more personalized service to employers and workers through a system of community CECs tied in to a central computer terminal. Through the system, clients have instant, city-wide access to jobs and workers.

In the Ottawa-Hull area, a combined computer system for job placement and unemployment insurance claim processing is in a trial phase. Toronto and Montreal have recently begun to provide their residents with faster service, as computerization of the employment service in Canada's two largest cities moves ahead.

Rapid information transfer

The computer's capability for rapid information transfer formed the basis for the concept of a National Job Bank. The growing problem of skill jobs going begging in some regions while experienced workers in others search for a satisfying job is, in large measure, one of communication.

The workers have to be put in touch with the jobs. Past efforts to do this nationally have had mixed success, usually because information could not be conveyed fast enough to meet employers' needs.

What the Job Bank has done is to link a central computer with the job placement facilities already existing in the Commission's country-wide network of Canada Employment Centres. This link was made through the simple medium of the telephone. The Commission has set up a network of long distance lines through which CEC counsellors phone in job information to control centre operators, who then enter it into a data bank.

To ensure maximum efficiency and optimum speed, only essential information is entered. All data on a job can be easily read from one look at a terminal screen, and control centre operators can instantly read and verify any information they have punched in to the computer store. The operators and the contents of the Bank are fully bilingual, so that information in either official language can be conveyed with equal speed. To ensure the same access to the central data bank from localities in all time zones across Canada, operators receive calls from 9 a.m. Newfoundland time to 4:30 p.m. Vancouver time.

Local workers have first opportunity

To ensure that the workers in any particular labour market area have the first opportunity to get the jobs that are vacant in that area, no job order will be placed in the national system while qualified workers are available locally. To protect workers everywhere, only jobs offering wages and working conditions acceptable to a local labour force will be entered

into the Bank. In turn, Canadian workers will have first chance at jobs listed there. Only if Canadian workers with the skills and experience necessary to fill an employer's particular needs are not available, will the Bank communicate the job request overseas via Canada's Foreign Service posts.

Although the Bank gives Canadian workers access to jobs in seasonal agricultural and other temporary employment, provided these jobs meet the criteria on wages and working conditions, only requests for workers to fill permanent, full-time jobs will be taken for distribution overseas. The employer's permission is always obtained before any job is entered into the Bank.

Worker clients have direct access to information on jobs in the Bank through weekly listings sent out to all CECs from the control centre. These are posted in Job Information Centres in the CECs' public areas. If clients see a job listing that interests them, they simply tell a counsellor, who then phones the control centre for further details. Once the control centre has provided the names of the responsible CEC and counsellor, communication is direct between CECs.

Improved mobility assistance provisions

To enhance the Bank's capabilities, and to work in concert with it, improved mobility assistance provisions were put into effect March 31. Under the revised Canada Manpower Mobility Program, workers who move from an area of labour surplus or to an area where there are shortages of skilled labour can now receive a higher level of assistance (up to \$4,500). This higher level

may also be authorized for workers moving to, from or within northern areas.

Further changes affect workers investigating job openings listed with the National Job Bank -- they may now qualify for exploratory assistance to help pay expenses they incur travelling to a job interview. The income limit for mobility assistance has also been removed.

Future outlook

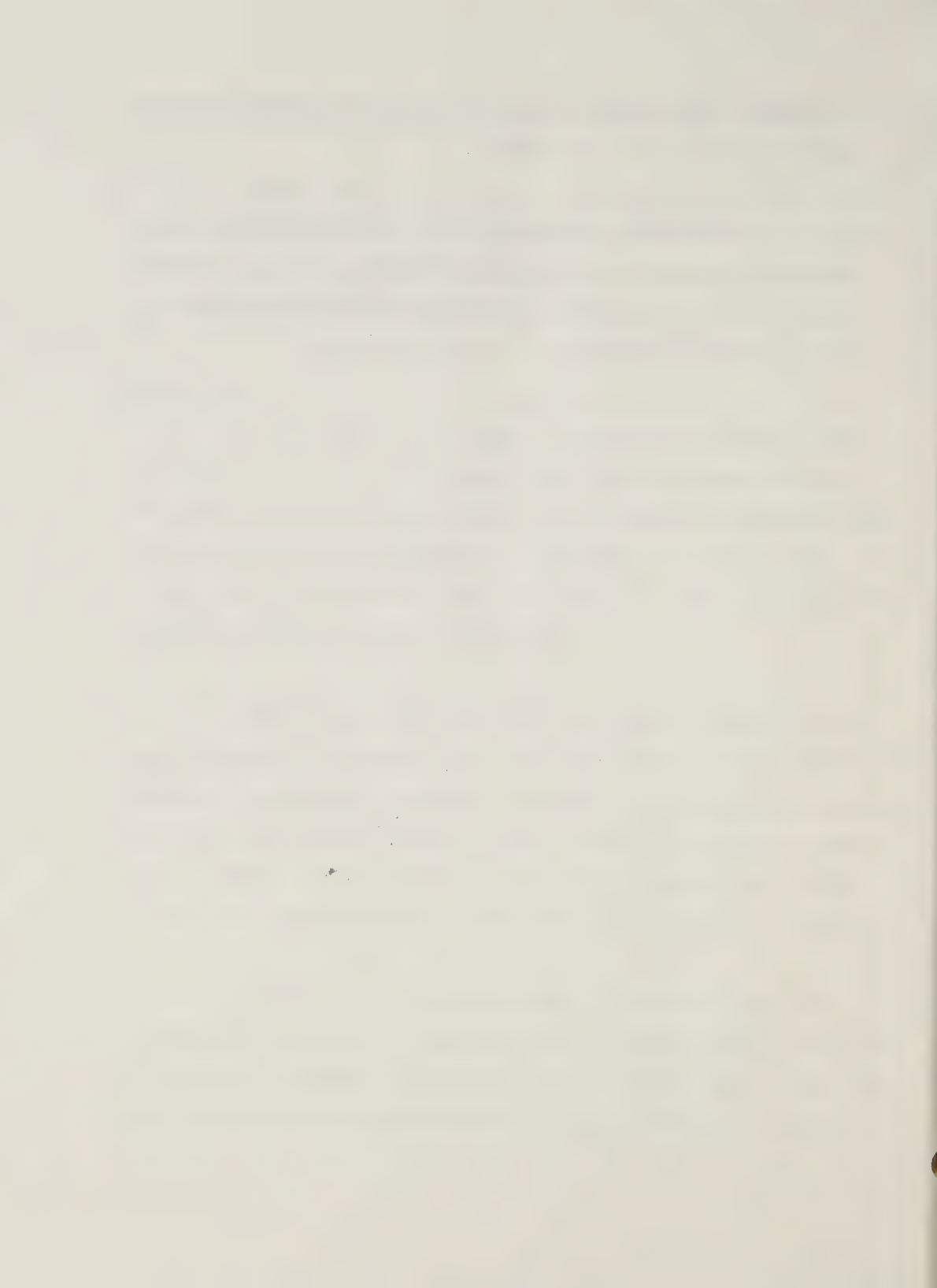
The Job Bank, which will cost an estimated \$1,031,300 in 1980-1981, began its trial run in mid-March. After just seven months in service some 15,000 job orders had been received and by the middle of September about 200 new orders a day were being phoned in from CECs across Canada. On the other side of the operation, some 400 to 600 job searches a day were being carried out on behalf of clients seeking work.

Some of the earliest placements made involved a helicopter pilot from the Toronto area who began work in northern Alberta, a French teacher from Edmundston, New Brunswick, who found a new teaching career in Selkirk, Manitoba, a plasterer from Lindsay, Ontario, who began temporary employment in Grande Prairie, Alberta. Nurses, engineers, and skilled tradespeople in a number of fields have already been put in touch with employers throughout Canada.

In addition to the rapid matching of workers and jobs, the Job Bank should prove to be an excellent source of labour market information. Also within its capability is the production of specialized job listings that could bring employers and workers together within a particular trade or

profession. Such listings could be circulated via universities, employer organizations and unions, for example.

The National Job Bank is just one of the initiatives the Commission is planning to modernize its employment service, to encourage employers and workers -- both the unemployed and the skilled workers who are looking for a better job -- to use its services.





Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
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For Release

Pour publication

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November 17, 1980
80-45

Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today commended the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) for its initiative in entering into the first Affirmative Action agreement covering the nation-wide operations of a corporation.

The voluntary agreement, signed by Ray Hession, President of CMHC, and J.D. Love, Chairman, Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC), "represents a positive step in the Crown Corporation's ongoing effort to improve the employment situation of women, Natives and disabled persons," said the Minister.

Under an Affirmative Action agreement with the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, an employer undertakes to analyze its employment practices in order to identify and remove any possible employment barriers that adversely affect women, Natives and disabled persons. Remedial measures are taken to ensure appropriate representation of these groups at all levels of the work force. The agreement with CMHC provides for establishment of an Affirmative Action Committee with employee representatives. The CEIC will provide technical advice and assist CMHC in carrying out the Affirmative Action program.

Public Works Minister Paul Cosgrove, Minister responsible for CMHC, said he was pleased that CMHC has entered into an Affirmative Action agreement. "This adds a new dimension to our ongoing program in this area and I hope other corporations and private businesses in Canada will consider similar action."

Mr. Axworthy said that as an employer and as a good corporate citizen, CMHC is setting the example and "I congratulate the corporation for giving leadership in this important initiative."



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
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November 26, 1980
80-46

Date
Sujet

In response to the very serious earthquake situation in the Campania and Basilicata regions of Italy, Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today outlined plans for special measures to assist those persons with close relatives in Canada.

The measures include speedy processing of applications for those with close family ties in Canada and for immigrants from the devastated area whose applications were being processed at the time of the earthquake. The Minister explained that as much of the processing as possible, including medicals, would be completed by the immigration staff in Rome before immigrant visas are issued.

"In extremely grave instances where people may be homeless or seriously affected in other ways, we are prepared to expedite procedures even more by allowing them to come immediately to Canada on Minister's Permits," said Mr. Axworthy, adding that the paperwork would be done in Canada and lead to permanent resident status being granted by Order-in-Council.

To further assist immigrants, the Minister said they would be eligible for transportation loans provided under the authority of the Immigration Act.

Visitors from the Campania and Basilicata regions currently in Canada may have their visitor status extended until conditions in the quake area improve.

"We feel that the many relatives here in Canada, who have already expressed their concerns, can play a significant role in helping to re-establish the lives of family members through their temporary relocation in Canada, and therefore we are allowing them to come to Canada and remain with their relatives until the situation in their homeland returns to normal," Mr. Axworthy said.

Mr. Axworthy added that he will be co-operating with the many Italian organizations in Canada which have already begun relief projects, as well as with other government departments, in assessing other types of practical assistance which would be provided.

"I am aware that a great many Italian Canadians have come from the earthquake region and still have family ties there. I understand their deep concern for the well-being of their relatives and sympathize with them during this period when lack of communication is adding to their worries," said Mr. Axworthy. "I have asked Canada Immigration Centres to telex immigration officials in Rome concerning applications received on behalf of earthquake victims to enable the visa office there to expedite the processing without delay. The first point of contact for those wishing to bring relatives to Canada should be their nearest Canada Immigration Centre," the Minister added.

"Although the relief measures are very much in the minds of people in Canada, it is important that our efforts be directed to those areas identified by the Italian government. Once the immediate rescue operations have been completed by the Italian authorities and the agencies working with them, we will be in a position to direct our assistance where it is most needed," the Minister said.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

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November 27, 1980
80-47

Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today advised the Board of Governors of the Stratford Festival that he is not prepared to grant a work permit to John Dexter at this time.

"It is my responsibility as Minister to ensure that Canadians get a reasonable chance at work opportunities and I have regretfully concluded that the Board of Governors did not carry out a thorough and reasonable search for a Canadian artistic director," Mr. Axworthy said.

"It is my hope that the Festival board will now undertake an immediate and comprehensive search. The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission will give every assistance to the board in its efforts to find a Canadian director."

"I am sure that once this is concluded, the Stratford Festival will continue to offer seasons of outstanding artistic achievement," the Minister said.

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For further information call: (819) 994-2482

